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• LAST EDITION

UNITED STATES TROOPS PARADE LONDON STREETS

Huge Crowds Line Route to
Welcome Soldiers From Overseas—Ministers of State Watch
Parade From War Office

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A peace-time crowd; London made no mistake today about its welcome to the United States troops. It had very little warning of today's event and there was certainly no time to work up enthusiasm even if enthusiasm had been naturally lacking, as it certainly was not. Probably most Londoners only learned of what was taking place from today's papers, but long before the troops were to leave Wellington Barracks, Brisbane Walk, Buckingham Gate and adjacent points of vantage were crowded with citizens who were clearly out to make their visitors feel welcome.

In front of Buckingham Palace, the crowd stood in ranks many deep around a semicircle where the Mall sweeps round past Victoria Memorial to Constitution Hill on one side of the palace and to Buckingham Gate on the other. The scene was very striking with the green mass of trees in St. James' Park and the Green Park forming a rich background to the shining white of Victoria Memorial and the gray of the street and pavement along which hurried thousands of men and women eager to secure good positions.

After a dull morning the sun came out strongly, and the blue sky with its slowly floating masses of white clouds led up with the promise of a cheerful welcoming day. The route set out for the procession had already been given and every point was crowded by the largest gathering of Londoners since the war began.

Mr. Lloyd George, with Lord Derby, Mr. Winston Churchill and other ministers, had a good view from the War Office windows, and it was clearly to be seen that Mr. Balfour, in particular, was very much delighted with everything he saw. At the windows of the United States Embassy, again in the gardens, there was a notable gathering of distinguished Anglo-American personalities.

On their arrival at Wellington Barracks from the station the American troops were received by Lord Derby, the War Minister, and Gen. Sir Francis Lloyd, commanding the London district, and were entertained to breakfast. Punctually at 11:30 a. m. the march began. The first cheer that greeted the stalwart bronzed Americans as they swung through the barrack gates came from a body of British troops ready to start for the front.

The cheering was taken up enthusiastically by Londoners on the route as the troops swung toward the Horse Guards Parade and Whitehall with the band of the First Life Guards at their head and the bands of the Welsh, Irish and Grenadier Guards leading the following detachments.

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Quickly following up their success in the region of Lens, the British forces have made another determined attack on the line north and east of Ypres, according to a communiqué issued today. Langemark, an important town, some five miles northeast of Ypres, has been taken together with 1500 prisoners and five guns. Progress is being made at all points despite the stubborn enemy resistance.

At dawn yesterday morning, one of the most accurately organized and brilliantly successful attacks of the war was launched by the Canadian troops in France south and east of Loos, on a front of two miles. The formidable defenses on Hill 70, London reports, which resisted all British attacks in the battle of Loos in September, 1915, and had since been improved and strengthened with every known device, were carried by assault.

After storming the German first line system on the whole of the front attacked, the Canadian troops advanced as far as the western defenses of Cité St. Auguste, penetrating the German positions to a depth of about a mile. In addition to the elaborate system of trenches and the strong points forming the defenses of Hill 70, the villages of Cité St. Elizabeth, Cité St. Emille and Cité St. Laurent, all suburbs of Lens, as well as the Base Wood and the western half of Hugo Wood, are now in British possession. Sir Douglas Haig reports that all objectives were captured and that the British casualties were slight.

In the course of yesterday, the Germans launched five counterattacks in the attempt to regain some of the lost ground, but were repulsed. The number of prisoners captured, London adds, has not yet been ascertained but 332, including 15 officers, had reached the collecting stations yesterday afternoon. Unofficial accounts of the operations describe the British barrage fire as "without a flaw."

Only artillery actions are reported from the French fronts in Belgium and France; what on the eastern front, although some fighting is re-

SPANISH PAPERS OPPOSE STRIKE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—Latest inquiries and observations do not show any pronounced development in the strike situation. Newspapers are being produced with the aid of governmental typesetters, and strongly urge the people to do their utmost to repress the movement, which must tend to the ruin of Spain.

A notable case is that of El Correo Espanol, the most pronounced Carlist and pro-German organ, which declares that the present movement is a crime against the country. La Accion also encourages the Government to adopt the strongest measures and La Correspondencia de Espana says those behind the strikers are conducting Spain to brink of the precipice and appeals to the people to frustrate their schemes.

RUSSIANS SOUND SAYS MR. ROOT

Their Character, Their Courage
in Great Crisis and Their
Competency Highly Praised
by United States Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Freedom must find its sure foundation within the people themselves, and we think the Russians have that sure foundation."

In this single sentence, spoken on behalf of the American Commission to Russia, Elihu Root, its chairman, expressed the main conclusion reached by the commission, when he replied Wednesday to the welcome given the commission by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. The commission had previously been honored at City Hall.

"I feel certain," said Mr. Root, "that Russia is going to create and maintain a free self government, which will make her a republic worthy to stand side by side with the great republic of the United States, and a republic which will spur us to higher effort in order that we may be worthy to stand by her."

Mr. Root, in his address at the city's official reception to him and his colleagues, expressed confidence in the soundness of the character of the Russian people for self-government, and denounced the part played in that country during its time of peril by "men corresponding to the Industrial Workers of the World here, the extreme socialists and anarchists with whom the German agents made common cause."

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who also spoke, declared that "organizations like the I. W. W. are criminally aiding German propaganda in this country."

In his speeches to the organizations which welcomed him, Mr. Root told the story of the early days of the Russian revolution. He pictured the difficulties of the Russian people upon overthrowing a Government which was ruining the country, without being able to replace it offhand; he told of the gradual recovery and the present progressing stabilization of the nation, and paid a deep tribute, as did Mayor Mitchell, to M. Kerensky's work in upbuilding his nation.

Mr. Root depicted effectively the destructive work of anarchists, of German agents, and of Russian refugees returning from America whose efforts were bent to overthrowing the republican governments of both the country they came to and the one they had left. And he reminded his

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BRITAIN DENIES ARMY REPORTS

Ridicules Rumors Circulated in
United States That Authorities
Are Retaining Huge Stand-
ing Army in England

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The reports, circulated in the United States, that the British army authorities are retaining a huge standing army, estimated in some cases as high as three millions of men in England, which should be available for the front, are it need scarcely be said, hardly worthy of denial. Anybody who knows the truth at all about the figures, and anybody who wants to know the truth can easily ascertain it, must know that such reports are, to put it mildly, untrue, and are intended only to make mischief amongst the Allies, and to contribute in some way to the "comforting" of the Central Powers.

OUTLOOK BRIGHT FOR BRITAIN'S FOOD SITUATION

Premier Says Position Is Better
Than in Many Years—Tells
of Capture of Langemark

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Lloyd George spoke optimistically of the food situation. "The stock of wheat on hand is now 16,000,000 bushels above that of last year," he said, and he added "England's food position is better than in many years."

Field Marshal Haig's troops captured Langemark at noon today. Mr. Lloyd George also announced 1200 prisoners and five guns were captured.

Submarine losses showed a shrinkage of 230,000 tons when total sinkings for April and July are compared. Mr. Lloyd George said. For April the losses were 550,000 tons; for July 320,000 tons. The first half of August was even better, the Premier said.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—When the House of Commons assembled today to consider the motion for adjournment, Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, will deliver an important speech on the war situation and will be followed by Mr. Asquith.

On resuming consideration of the Reform Bill, the House yesterday discussed Sir George Cave's proposals for enabling soldiers and sailors serving abroad to vote by proxy at the general election. The proxy must be either an elector, or constituency, or wife or other near relation of the voter. Nobody should be entitled to be a proxy for more than one voter.

Sir George Cave mentioned various guarantees against fraud but Herbert Samuel held that the scheme was open to very serious objections.

The House wanted soldiers' votes, but it wanted the soldiers themselves to vote and he expected that in practice the working of the machinery would devolve on party organizations. As former Postmaster-General, he believed the posting of ballot papers could be expedited by the post office.

Arnold Ward urged that the proxy should be a parliamentary elector. If they allowed soldiers' wives to act as proxies they would absolutely transform the scheme of women suffrage accepted by the House, en-

franchising thousands of women whom the House had decided ought not to be enfranchised.

After discussion, the clause was postponed on the understanding that the principle of proxy voting must be adopted.

At question time, Sir Albert Stanley dealt with the alleged possibility of a railway strike, declaring that it was absolutely impossible in existing war conditions to give practical effect to any eight-hour day. He refused to believe any responsible railwaymen's organization would prejudice the prosecution of the war by authorizing a stoppage at this time. The necessary steps were being taken to deal with any emergency.

J. H. Thomas at once dissociated his union from this threat and Sir Albert admitted that Mr. Thomas' organization had kept all its agreements with the companies or the Board of Trade.

STOCKHOLM AS RUSSIA SEES IT

M. Kerensky Contradicts Report
That He Is Opposed to Con-
ference—Government Neither
With Nor Against It

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Clearer light is shed on M. Kerensky's attitude to the Stockholm conference, which has been the subject of debate during the present political crisis, by an interview which Arthur Ransome of the Daily News has had with the Russian Prime Minister.

M. Kerensky, in particular, flatly contradicted the statement that he had told Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, that he personally was opposed to the Stockholm conference. "Nothing of the sort," M. Kerensky said. "I think it of great importance, although personally I think it would have been of greater importance if it had taken place while we were advancing instead of in the present conditions. But I am not opposed to it."

I have insisted again and again that any opposition offered to it by the allied governments, and the difficulties put in the way of the delegates, is simply playing into German hands."

As to the attitude of the Government to the Stockholm conference, M. Kerensky said: "There has been a serious misunderstanding. They are drawing a wrong deduction from our note. We meant simply to state our party matter; we cannot as a coalition be bound by its decisions. Our conference, the conference of governments, is the London conference. The Swedish conference is a conference of Labor parties. That is all we wish to say. That does not mean we are opposed to it. It is not our business to be opposed to it or in favor of it."

M. Kerensky further said that as a coalition Government they could be neither for nor against a conference called by one of the parties in that coalition. That was the reason why, as president of the coalition, he had made no speeches about it. "But," he said, "we consider that no obstacles should be put in the way of it and we shall regard the conference itself as an extremely important and significant expression of public opinion."

M. Kerensky gave the correspondent permission to telegraph what he had said with the additional statement that the interview occurred in the presence of Dr. Oldenburg, Minister of Education.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—In view of the conflicting statements in

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LAW IS APPLIED TO SAVE GRAIN

President Wilson, Under Author-
ity of Food Administration
Act, Places Warehouses and
Mills Under Federal Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the work of conserving the nation's food supply and of preventing waste, hoarding, speculation, etc., in food and food products, is to be carried forward in all earnestness, and with strong Administration backing, is indicated by the first proclamation relative to the food law issued since its passage by President Wilson, in which he assumes part of the broad powers given him in the recently enacted food law.

In the proclamation, issued on Wednesday, President Wilson warns that all persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the business of storing either wheat or rye, are required to have a license, which must be secured prior to Sept. 1, through Mr. Hoover. President Wilson points out that any persons engaging in storing or distributing wheat or rye as owners, lessors, or operators of warehouses or elevators, without securing a license, will be liable to punishment for violation of the law.

The President is given authority in the food law to assume the power which he assumes in his proclamation, in the section of the food law which reads: "Whenever the President shall find it essential to license the importation, manufacture, etc., of any necessities, and shall publicly so announce, no person shall, after a date fixed in the announcement, engage in or carry on any such business specified in the announcement. Thus the President, in his proclamation, is only assuming rightful authority, and indicates by so doing that he will not be dilatory in assuming the many broad powers with which the food law clothes him if he deems such action necessary. The President's proclamation follows:

"Whereas, Under and by virtue of an act of Congress entitled an act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of fuel, approved by the President on the 10th day of August, 1917, it is provided, among other things, as follows: 'That, by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war and for the support and maintenance of the army and navy, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution of such necessities during the war. For such purposes the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties, obligations and prohibitions hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred and prescribed. The President is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are essential effectively to carry out the provisions of his act.'"

"And, whereas, it is further provided in said act as follows: 'That from time to time, whenever the President shall find it essential to license the importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessities, in order to carry into effect any of the purposes of this act, and shall publicly so announce, no person shall after a date fixed in the announcement, engage in or carry on any such business specified in the announcement of importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessities, as set forth in such announcement—"

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WHY CHINA HAS DECLARED WAR

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PEKING, China (Tuesday)—The declaration of war on Germany and Austria-Hungary is published today. The reasons put forward are that Germany has not signified any repentance for her methods of warfare and thus forces China to take action in the interests of humanity and of the recognition of international law.

The proclamation cancels all treaties, agreements and conventions with Germany and Austria, together with such parts of international agreements as affect these two powers.

BAKERS DISCUSS PRICES OF BREAD

Representatives of Large Con-
cerns Say Flour Will Have to
Drop to \$8 Before Old Prices
Can Be Resumed

Flour will have to drop to \$5 a barrel wholesale before a return to the old bread prices can be made, according to representatives of large baking concerns in Boston. They now pay \$12. The bakers today said that they are willing to cooperate in every way with the campaign of the food administrators of the State and Nation to bring about a standardized unit of bread which will reflect flour prices and be equitable to both the consumer and the producer.

Large baking concerns in Boston and New York are reported to have been in touch with Herbert C. Hoover, national food administrator. In his investigation of the flour industry and a telegram from Mr. Hoover to one of these concerns says that the food administration has not completed its investigation of the wheat, flour and baking trade and that until this is accomplished no definite statement of the price or size of the desired bread unit will be official.

"Last fall and winter we were selling bread at so small a margin, that it was a practical loss," said one baker today, when asked the possibilities of five-cent bread, "so that in order to keep up with the advancing cost of help, materials and operating expenses we must have \$6 or \$7 flour before the five-cent loaf can be brought back. At any rate it is bad business for both the consumer and the dealer to handle a five-cent loaf. In the first place it cost almost as much to bake and to prepare and the size is not one-half the 10-cent loaf."

"The American public is largely to blame for the high price of bread, as it demands a higher grade of bread than any other body of people in the world and refuses to eat cheaper grades. For instance we put out a cereal bread a few weeks ago, not containing the usual sugar and shortening. The sales have been almost a negligible quantity. This loaf sells for 10 cents, contains 22 ounces and is the best value we have on the market. At present we pay about \$12 a barrel in carlot shipments and a reduction of almost one-half would be necessary to bring about a substantial reduction in the retail price."

"If the public wants a 5-cent loaf they'll get it, but it is bad economics," said another baker. "Take the actual value given the consumer in a 5-cent loaf. It costs about one-half cent to wrap it in waxed paper, the grocer buys it for about 4 cents, it costs us about one-half cent to deliver it, this leaves but little more than the value of a postage stamp for the housekeeper to get in the 5-cent loaf. In the larger quantities however, it costs about the same to handle, the grocer makes about the same profit and the consumer realizes about 100 per cent more on his investment. I think that a heavier 10-cent loaf would be much more in the line of food conservation than a return to the 'bad business' 5-cent loaf."

Although the general opinion among the bakers is that the small loaves are not desirable, many housekeepers

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POPE'S APPEAL IN FULL ISSUED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Invites Governments of Belliger-
ent Peoples to Come to Agree-
ment on Points Which "Seem
to Be Basis for Durable Peace"

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The full text of the Pope's appeal to belligerents is now issued, having been communicated by Cardinal Gasparri, the papal secretary of state, with an accompanying letter. The Pope's terms are very much on the lines already indicated. His letter begins by setting out three factors which have guided him since the outbreak of the war, namely, absolute impartiality toward all belligerents, the continual effort to do the utmost good to all without distinction of persons, nationality or religion; and the omission of nothing that would contribute to hasten the end of the war, "although publicity was not given to all that we have done in order to attain this noble end."

Coming to "concrete and practical propositions," the Pope puts first the substitution of the moral force of right over the material force of arms by the help of simultaneous and reciprocal diminution of armaments and the institution of arbitration with penalties to be determined against any state refusing to submit an international question to arbitration, or to accept its decisions.

On the score of sweeping aside all obstacles to the free intercourse of peoples, the Pope proposes "assuring by means of rules to be fixed, true liberty of and common rights over the seas." As to damage to be made good and the cost of the war, he sees no other way but entire and reciprocal condonation justified by the immense benefits accruing from disarmament. Special cases, he admits, should be specially considered.

The letter goes on to propose the evacuation of Belgium with the guarantee of her complete political, military and economic independence and evacuation of French territory in return for the restitution of German colonies. The territorial questions between Italy and Austria, Germany and France, should be examined, he recommends, in a "conciliatory spirit," giving due weight, within the limits of justice and feasibility, to the aspirations of populations.

Similarly, he would have examined the questions concerning Armenia, the Balkan states and "territories which form part of the former kingdom of Poland, which, in particular, by reason of her noble historical traditions and sufferings, endured especially during the present war, has just claims on the sympathies of all nations." Such, the Pope's letter says, are the principal foundations on which we believe that the future reorganization of peoples must be built.

The letter sent to the King by the Pope says:

"Your Majesty—The Holy Father, anxious to do everything he can in order to put an end to the conflict which for the last three years has ravaged the civilized world, has decided to submit to the leaders of the belligerent people concrete peace proposals exposed in a document which I have the honor to attach to this letter."

"May God grant that the words of His Holiness will this time produce the desired effect for the good of the whole of humanity."

"The Holy See not having diplomatic relations with the French Government, or with the Government of Italy or the United States, I very respectfully beg Your Majesty to be good enough to have handed a copy of His Holiness' appeal to the President of the French Republic, to His Majesty the King of Italy and to the President of the United States."

"I also beg to add 12 other copies, which I request Your Majesty to be good enough to hand to the leaders of the nations friendly to the Allies, with the exception, however, of Russia, Belgium and Brazil, to whom the document has been sent direct."

"In expressing to Your Majesty my sincere thanks for this extreme kindness, I am happy to take the opportunity to offer you the homage of sentiment, a very profound respect with which I have the honor to sign myself, Your Majesty's very humble and devoted servant,

"GASPARRI."

The appeal follows:

"To the leaders of the belligerent peoples:

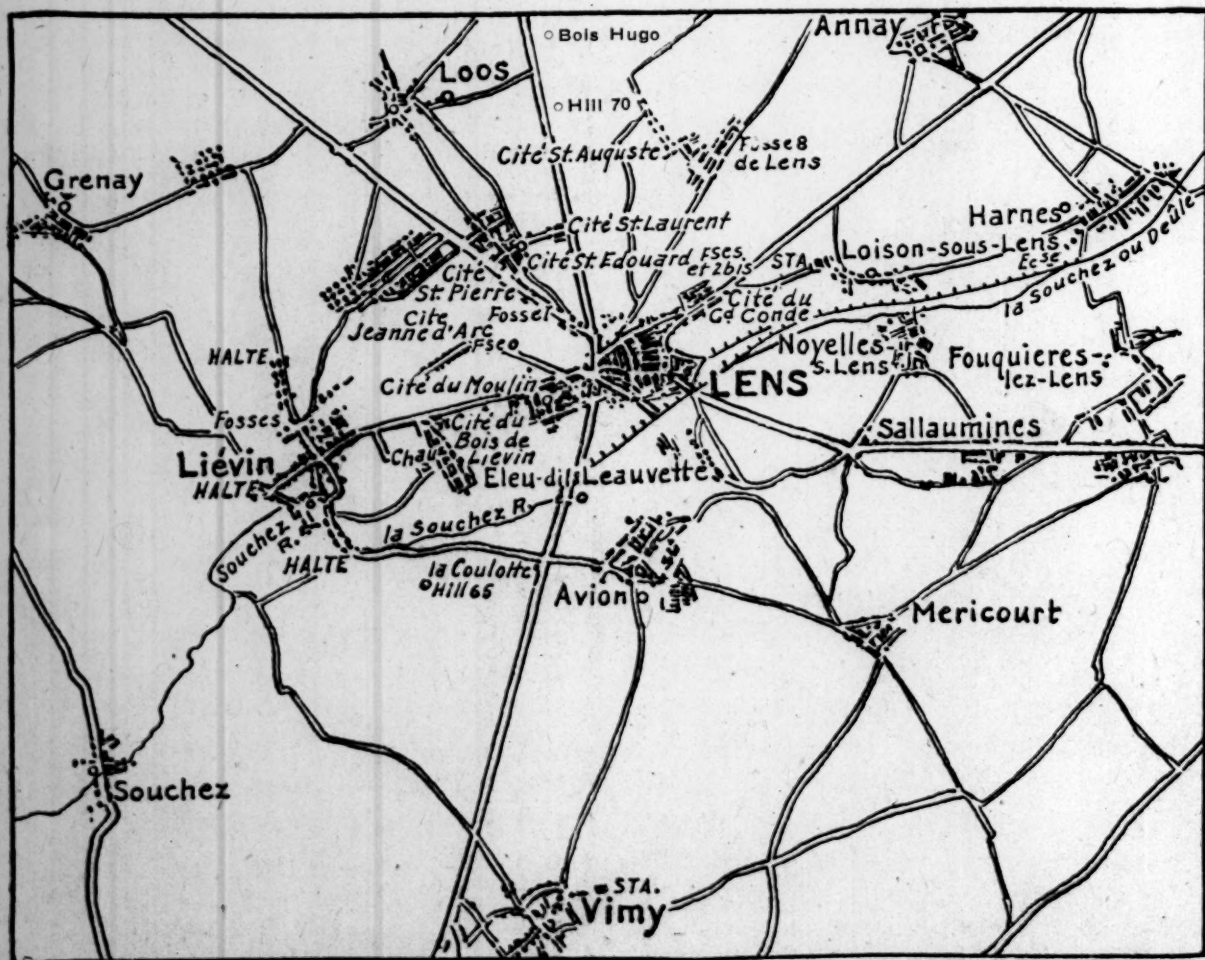
"Since the beginning of our pontificate—the horrors of a terrible war let loose on Europe—we had in view above everything three things to preserve:

"Perfect impartiality toward all belligerents as is suitable for him who is the common father and who loves all his children with equal affection."

"Continually to attempt to do all the good possible and that without exception of person, without distinction of nationality or religion as is dictated to us by the universal law of charity which the supreme spiritual charge has confided to us with Christ."

"Finally, as our pacific mission also requires, to omit nothing so long as it was in our power which might contribute to hasten the end of this calamity by trying to lead people and

(Continued on page four, column one)



Map shows Hill 70, Cité St. Auguste, Cité St. Laurent and Bois Hugo which are included in the latest British success on the western front. With the capture of Hill 70, which is credited to the Canadian troops, the last dominating position on the line west of Lens has been wrested from the Germans.

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SENATOR GORE'S PLACE SOUGHT

Representative Ferris of Oklahoma, Staunch Advocate of Administration War Program, May Enter Lists Against Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Action of Congressman Scott Ferris of Oklahoma in criticizing senators who tried to obstruct the food control program of the President, in connection with interviews given out here upon his arrival from Washington, may mean that Senator T. P. Gore will have active opposition for reelection as United States Senator from this State. Congressman Ferris is credited with having ambitions to succeed Senator Gore. He has been a member of Congress from this State since its admission to the Union and has always been reelected from his home district by large majorities.

It is believed here that action of the Administration in sending congressmen and senators into their home districts to defend the President's war program carries with it the intimation that all members of Congress, who got in the President's way during the present session, are likely to have lively opposition at home.

Senator Gore stood in open opposition to the Administration food bill during most of the progress of that legislation. At the beginning of the present administration he was one of the leading champions of President Wilson, but differences over patronage and matters of public policy caused him to become one of the most active anti-administration senators.

Senator Gore at the last senatorial election had a lead of more than 50,000 votes. Notwithstanding his activity against the administration program, Senator Gore is still popular with a large element in Oklahoma. That he has lost friends by his stand, however, is conceded, and this offers a good opening for opposition. Mr. Ferris is a young Democrat of statewide acquaintance and is considered a strong possibility in the coming senatorial contest.

SECOND SESSION OF PARLIAMENT IN AUSTRALIA OPENED

Extracts From Speech of Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson Outlining Measures Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MELBOURNE, Australia.—In opening the second session of the seventh Commonwealth Parliament the Governor-General Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson, said in part:

You have been called together early in the financial year to consider matters of urgent importance in relation to the successful prosecution of the war and best direction of the resources of the Commonwealth for that purpose. The deliberate and inevitable entry of the United States into the war is welcomed as a splendid vindication of the great cause for which the Allies are fighting, and as a certain augury for the ultimate success of our arms and the liberation of the world from the barbarous aggression of the Central European powers. The Commonwealth naval and military forces have continued to maintain the great traditions gloriously won by our gallant sailors and soldiers in this war. My advisers feel confident that it is the determination of the whole people of Australia to maintain this splendid record until the war ends in victory for the allied arms.

The people of Australia having declared, by a small majority, against compulsory service, my advisers have given earnest consideration to the question of recruiting by voluntary enlistment for the purpose of maintaining Australian divisions in the field up to their full strength. After careful consideration of all the facts at their disposal they look to the wholehearted cooperation of all sections of the community to secure the required number. A Federal recruiting committee, consisting of members of both parties in the Federal Parliament, has been appointed to assist the director-general of recruiting in organizing a recruiting effort throughout the Commonwealth. The question of separation allowances has been reviewed, and they have been extended to certain dependents of soldiers not hitherto provided for by the Commonwealth Government. The question of protection for the wives and dependents of soldiers in the absence of their breadwinners is also being considered. Action in this direction will shortly be taken. My advisers consider action should be taken to curtail sport meetings throughout the Commonwealth, in order to concentrate the minds of the people on the more serious aspect of war. Steps are being taken towards this end.

My advisers have given much consideration to the matter of repatriation of returned soldiers. It is proposed to appoint a minister and create a department of State for its administration. Measures to give effect to this scheme, and to make the financial provisions required, will be submitted at an early date. It is intended to propose certain amendments in the Commonwealth Public Service Act which will facilitate the appointment and employment of returned soldiers in the service.

My advisers consider that present circumstances impose upon the community the duty of national economy, and have reduced expenditure upon matters not directly relating to the

prosecution of the war to the lowest possible level. They believe that public and private economy, together with efficient administration and the loyal and zealous cooperation of all classes in the community, are absolutely essential to enable Australia to put forth her whole strength in the war.

The Governor-General also referred to the necessity for public and private economy, and announced that the Government proposed to pursue the policy of raising in Australia loans required for carrying on war, and also intended to take steps to prevent strikes and lockouts which would affect the efficient prosecution of the war, among these being amendments of the Arbitration Act. Other bills, would include war time profits taxation and income tax increases.

Proceeding, Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson said: My advisers recognize that increased production is necessary to enable the Commonwealth to fulfill with vigor its part in the prosecution of the war. With this object the Government has provisionally appointed an advisory council of scientific experts which has done useful preparatory work. It is proposed to establish this on a more permanent footing, to make available the best and latest results of investigation and research.

The production of cotton, industrial alcohol, tannin and improved processes in secondary industries are also receiving careful attention. My advisers propose to give active encouragement to the improvement and perfection of industrial organization measures contemplated to provide additional facilities for the overseas transport of the produce of the Commonwealth, and increased storage accommodation for that which cannot be immediately exported. My advisers have in preparation an extensive program of shipbuilding in Australia, in which they are seeking the cooperation of organized labor with a view to beginning work immediately.

A measure will be introduced to make fundamental changes in the law relating to nationality and aliens. Other bills will relate to railways, the Defense Act, Post and Telegraph Act and the Trademarks Act.

IMPRESSIONS OF VISIT TO ALBANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROME, Italy.—In a recent interview with a representative of the Giornale d'Italia Mr. L. R. Freeman, correspondent for American and English papers, gave some of his impressions of the work effected by the Italians in Albania, which country was crossed by him during his visit to the Macedonian front. Being already familiar with the organization and fighting qualities of the Italian army along the Alps and on the Carso, it was no surprise to Mr. Freeman to find the same degree of excellence among the Italian troops in Albania, though the first class order of the Italian Macedonian expeditionary force was a source of great astonishment to the British officers in Macedonia, according to Mr. Freeman, and has aroused in them a high sense of admiration and respect. The road from Koritza to Santi Quaranta constructed by the Italians with only a scanty supply of men and material was pronounced by a competent British military authority a marvel of engineering, proving the Italians to be the true sons of ancient Rome as regards road-building. Motors can now run from Salonika to Santi Quaranta, that is from the Aegean sea to the Adriatic, a distance of over 500 kilometers in 16 hours, by a road crossing mountains, where only mule tracks existed a year ago. In the time of the Turks the same journey took from two weeks to a month.

In South Albania about 400 kilometers of excellent roads have been constructed, and the few roads built under the Turkish Government, all of which were so out of repair as to be practically unserviceable, have been put into good order. During his travels in Albania by motor, riding a mule, or on foot, along roads or following mule tracks, Mr. Freeman noted everywhere the greatest cordiality between the Albanians and the Italian soldiers. The country is enjoying a state of order and security unknown in all its history. There is work for all and the cultivation of crops under improved conditions is flourishing and profitable. A plan for agricultural experiment, under experienced directorship has been instituted by the Italians at Vallona, which will be of inestimable value in improving the very primitive agricultural methods of the Albanians, and it has already given ample proof of its utility, while more than 100 elementary schools in the charge of Italian and Albanian teachers have been opened and are well attended. Vallona is situated near the site of the ancient Roman Apollonia and traces of Roman bridges over the Vojussa have been found. The mountainous districts of southern Albania are peopled by the descendants of the Romans, and these ancient memories and the more recent signs of the Venetian occupation have all helped to cement the friendship between the Albanians and their new protectors.

PATRIOTS' DAYS AS FAIR FEATURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Patriots' days, devoted to speeches and demonstrations, are to feature the agricultural fairs in this State this fall. Efforts to have all these fairs and all conventions permeated with patriotism have caused a great demand for speakers able to discuss the issues of the war and awaken enthusiasm. In cooperation with the Council of Defense and the National Security League, the League to Enforce Peace is sending out speakers.

FARMERS LEAGUE DRAFT POSITION

Policy of North Dakota State Exemption Board Awaited With Interest—Farm Devotions of Non-Partisan Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—The first official act of the North Dakota State exemption board is being awaited with much interest. This board, appointed by Gov. Lynn J. Frazier, the Farmers Nonpartisan League chief executive of this great farmer state, consists of three nonpartisans and two men who are regarded as independent. To it will come for consideration all claims for exemptions on agricultural or industrial grounds. The Governor and other powers in the league have repeatedly urged the exemption of farm workers from the draft.

The league has never been in favor of the war; its president talked against the Liberty Loan and other war measures until his own organization urged moderation, and for these reasons there has been much conjecture as to what a Nonpartisan League exemption board would do with claims for exemptions from agriculturists, and particularly from farmers who are members of the league.

The board consists of Associate Justice Luther E. Birdzell, as chairman; Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor John N. Hagan, as secretary, and W. L. Richards of Dickinson, banker; Dr. E. M. Darrow of Fargo, medical man, and J. H. Solstad of Grand Forks, representative of the American Federation of Labor. Birdzell and Hagan both were elected last fall as nonpartisans. The American Federation of Labor in North Dakota has had strong leanings toward the league, and if there is any division in the board, Solstad will be found on the side of Birdzell and Hagan.

In the first interview he has given out on the subject, Secretary Hagan said: "The board has adopted a hard and fast rule as to the grounds which may constitute a basis for agricultural exemption. In a general way I would say that a man who owns or manages a farm and whose labor is indispensable to its proper operation should be exempt. Permanent farm labor, engaged by the year, and upon which maximum production depends to a large extent, will receive more consideration than transient labor. A man who owns a farm which is operated by a tenant will not be entitled to exemption."

HERR WENDEL ON BALKAN QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The Vorwärts has published a very frank article by Hermann Wendel on the Macedonian question in response to Bulgarian press criticism of the memorandum submitted by the German Socialist Majority to the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee at Stockholm. That memorandum declared that the attitude of its authors towards a solution of the Balkan question was, in all essential points, identical with that of the Austrian Socialists, who have declared in favor of an understanding between Serbia and Bulgaria.

Herr Wendel explains that this stand has been taken primarily because the war aim of the Bulgarian annexationists—"the whole of Macedonia, a good slice of the Morava Valley, the Dobruja, and a corridor along the banks of the Danube with a view to establishing a common frontier between Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary"—could be secured only by a dictated peace, whereas the Socialist parties in both Germany and Austria desire peace by agreement. If, writes Herr Wendel, the Bulgarian wishes were fulfilled, Serbia would be left as a trunk with its branches lopped off, impotent, incapable of existing, as helpless economically as politically, and dependent on the bitter aims of her neighbors. The Entente Powers, especially democratic Russia, would submit to this mutilation and humiliation of their unfortunate ally only if they were at their last gasp themselves. Only with the point of the victorious sword can that peace be written which would completely satisfy the aspirations of Bulgarian nationalism.

Bulgarian Socialists themselves, Herr Wendel continues, are not united on the subject, being divided on this, as on the other questions, into two sharply-defined groups, "wide" and "narrow." The "narrow" group, led by Kirkoff and Blagoff, advocate peace without annexations, and look to a league of Balkan republics for a solution of the Balkan question. The "wide" group, led by Skeroff and Scheroff, have adopted a program almost identical with that of the bourgeois parties in Bulgaria, and defends it on much the same grounds. If the former are too theoretical, the latter are too practical, writes Herr Wendel. While a Balkan federation is too distant a prospect to render any practical assistance toward arriving at a solution at the present time, the Bulgarian annexationist program has no sound justification.

In the first place, Herr Wendel contends, it has no historical foundation, for it is the Middle Ages Macedonia belonged at one time to the Great Bulgaria of that period, it also formed at another a constituent part of medieval Serbia; besides which medieval Great Bulgaria and Great Serbia have no more to do with the national states that now bear their name, than has the Holy Roman Em-

pire of the Teutonic nation with the German Empire of the present. The ethnographical arguments used carry more weight, Herr Wendel considers, but he argues that conditions in the Balkans have never yet been such as to admit of real investigation of the facts, while the statistics and tables drawn up so far by Serbs, Bulgars and Greeks have "proved" nothing, because they intended to prove too much. As for the population of Macedonia itself, Herr Wendel points out that it does not know itself whether it is Serbian or Bulgarian, and experts are rapidly coming to the conclusion that at the present moment it is neither, and has no further national characteristics than that of Macedonian Southern Slavs, robbed of their previous national consciousness by centuries of Turkish rule, and capable of being converted into Serbians or Bulgarians according to whether they fall into the sphere of influence of the one people or the other.

These facts, writes Herr Wendel, furnish the postulates for a possible agreement between Bulgaria and Serbia; indeed, the partition of the booty decided upon in 1912 by the Balkan States might be the starting point for such an agreement. For then Serbia would reach, via Northern Albania, the Adriatic at Skutari, or rather at Giovanni di Medua, and could thus afford, as stipulated in 1912, to cede to Bulgaria the fruitful plain around Monastir, while retaining the Amel region with Uskub. The broadly speaking, would be a foundation of an agreed peace to which all Socialists could subscribe, in so far as it is calculated not to pursue theoretical will-o'-the-wisps, but to render practical service to the world peace.

PAPER SCARCITY FELT IN GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam). On July 1, fresh regulations came into force in Germany further limiting the amount of paper to be used for the printing of newspapers. Until the end of September, newspaper publishers will be allowed to use only that quantity of paper apportioned them by the department set up to supervise the German newspaper industry during the war, and the quantities thus apportioned are to represent a decrease of from 11 to 45 per cent, according to the amount of paper used in 1915. Any publisher using a larger quantity than that allowed will be liable to six months' imprisonment and a fine not exceeding 10,000 marks. According to a statement issued by the League of Saxon Newspaper Publishers, one of the chief causes of the shortage is the failure to supply paper factories with adequate quantities of the brown coal from Bohemia which they are accustomed to use. The Saxon paper industry, the league explains, supplies a third of the paper used by German newspapers in normal times, and could supply more than half the quantity required in the present circumstances if only the necessary fuel were forthcoming.

The league goes on to enter a serious protest against the pass to which it declares the German press is being reduced, and papers of all political shades are reaching the cry throughout the country. They complain that at a time when propaganda for the German cause is more urgently needed than ever, the work of the press is being severely curtailed, while at the same time the effort to reduce it to a uniform standard is steadily persisted with.

Thus, the Berliner Tageblatt, among many others, writes: The great scarcity of paper for newspapers, which is due to the mistaken measures of the Ministry of the Interior and of its subordinate department, the Bureau for the Supervision of the German Newspaper Industry during the war, has compelled an increasing reduction in the size of papers issued in the large towns. It is only a question of time when the numerous official communications issued by the military and civil authorities will no longer be able to be printed. As hundreds of communications from correspondents simply have to remain unused every day, we are already approaching the bureaucratic ideal of the "standard newspaper" which puts before its readers only what bears the official or semi-official stamp. Letters from our readers to the effect that in these circumstances they are compelled to take out subscriptions for neutral papers multiply day by day. We reproduce a typical example of these, which has just reached us, as an illustration of conditions that are really quite untenable, and for which Dr. Helfferich bears no small share of responsibility: "The 'uniform' in which the whole Prussian-German political press is equally encased, just as the nation is compelled to retain its swaddling clothes, compels me to contemplate subscribing to a Swiss newspaper. Will you kindly inform me which Swiss organ answers to the political tendency of your paper; that is, which of the many Swiss papers you would recommend."

After quoting the Berlin Lokalanzeiger in support of its complaints, the Tageblatt concluded with the remark that it was a puzzle to know how the papers would contrive to print reports of the impending Reichstag session, and carry on propaganda for the war loan. Perhaps it was not guiltless of reverting in thought to the tactics employed during the last parliamentary session by nearly the whole of the Berlin press by way of protest against the paper restrictions then in force. On that occasion the papers in question simply omitted all reference to an important speech made by Dr. Helfferich in the Reichstag, and although the Minister of the Interior protested that he would yield to no pressure of that kind, there was a lull in the complaints as to the shortage of paper for some time afterwards.

SPAIN IS FIRM WITH CATALANS

Government's Hint at Drastic Action Surprises Country—Cleavage Between Liberal Sections More Definite

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—As already announced in a cable dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor, the Government has displayed most unexpected firmness in dealing with the Catalan demands as presented to the Premier by the three delegates from the assembly at Barcelona. Señor Dato has promptly issued the ministerial answer, and its tone and purport have quite upset the Catalans for the time being. He says that when the Conservative minority took office he stated at the first Cabinet meeting that he would be in no hurry to dissolve Parliament, since home and foreign circumstances made this proceeding undesirable. The Cabinet cannot for a moment allow persons who neither govern nor direct, who have no constitutional mission, however numerous they may be, or of whatever quality, to substitute themselves for the Government in the exercise of functions which the Government reserves the right of exercising when it considers convenient and opportune, but without indicating a date in advance or tolerating that such a date be fixed by those who have no right to fix it.

As to the invitation addressed by the assembly at Barcelona to the Spanish senators and deputies of all shades of opinion to gather in the capital of Catalonia on July 19, if the Government does not immediately convoke the Cortes, the Cabinet must declare that such a decision overlooks and infringes the article of the constitution according to which the King alone, with the Cabinet of his responsible Government, may convoke, suspend, or dissolve the Cortes. Consequently, the organization of such an assembly would constitute a truly seditious act of a very definite character and would come within the scope of various provisions of the penal code.

In such a situation the Government has confidence that the patriotism and intelligence of those who propose this meeting will hinder them from making any further attempt in this direction, but if this expectation on the part of the Government should not be justified it announces that, sensible of its duty, it will know how to perform it with perfect calm and resolute firmness.

The foregoing is the Government statement, and while its unexpected firmness and plain hint of drastic proceedings, if necessary, against the Catalan leaders, has taken all Spain, especially Catalonia, by surprise, the general impression having been that the Government had insufficient strength for such a display, it also indicates the extreme seriousness of the situation and the Government's appreciation of it. The Minister of the Interior, Señor Sanchez Guerra, has transmitted the Government's statement to all the provincial governors, and a large number of telegrams have been received by Señor Dato from various parts of Spain denouncing the Catalan movement.

In an interview, the Premier has stated that the Government will not tolerate for a moment any person, however high his position, placing himself in rebellion against the constitutional laws. The most recent events, he said, and particularly this idea of assembling another Parliament at Barcelona, only proved how necessary were the strong measures that the Government recently took. Of the three delegates from the Barcelona Assembly who came to present their demands to Señor Dato, two, Señor Abadell and Señor Giner de los Rios, have returned to Barcelona. The third, the Marqués de Mariano, remains in Madrid, and has written a letter to Señor Abadell in which he says he considers his task is now at an end. The Government has given permission to the Carlists to hold a big meeting at Barcelona on the day of St. James.

A meeting of the partisans of Señor García Prieto has been called for the purpose of listening to a declaration of the program of the late Premier and leader of the non-liberal faction. It now appears that the general meeting in Madrid of all classes of the Liberal Party to resolve upon the premiership is not likely to be held before September. There cannot, however, be the slightest doubt that the Count de Romanones will be elected with a large majority. The cleavage between the two Liberal sections becomes every day more definite, and it is clear that the García Prieto Liberals have somewhat reactionary tendencies; they declare themselves for blind and absolute neutrality in regard to the war, and for continuing the government of the country as far as possible on the old lines. On the other hand, the Romanones Liberals are desirous of purifying and invigorating the political life of Spain; they favor the reform of the constitution, and their foreign policy is in accordance with the Count's famous message to the King.

There is a strong belief that some of the best elements of the Left, outside the Liberal Party, will find themselves attracted toward the Romanones program, and that, in such a situation, there would be a splendid opportunity for the Crown to declare for general constitutional reform in a manner agreeable to this party. The fact cannot be overlooked that no statesman in Spain is so much liked and trusted by King Alfonso as the Count de Romanones. The latter is full of confidence, and believes that a splendid future awaits his group, in which are included the youngest, most active and most ardent elements of Spanish liberalism. "A point that has

caused me the greatest satisfaction," he says, "is the firm adhesion of my friends to the ideas upon the international question that I expressed in my message to the King. Many liberals have not felt themselves able to follow me, just because I have stated the problem clearly, when they considered it would have been better not to have mixed international politics with party questions. These liberals would rather wait to see what the future may bring forth. What a sad mistake! Tomorrow it will be too late. It is today that these questions must be settled."

COUNTY DEFENSE BOARDS NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M.—Gov. W. E. Lindsey has completed the selection of 12 men for each county in the State who are to serve during the period of the war as county councils of defense. Bankers, business men, farmers and laboring men are included in each county board, the sheriff being chairman of the board. In a letter carrying his commission to each of these men, Governor Lindsey outlines the duties of the county councils in part as follows:

"You may be called upon to aid in the enforcement of the selective draft and in recruiting men for the National Guard and other military forces; and will also be expected to carry out measures necessary to prevent and quiet labor troubles, or other disturbances, to protect life and property against rioters and public enemies, and generally to act under the direction and instructions of the Governor and State Council of Defense."

"When deemed necessary for any of the aforesaid purposes," the letter continues, "said county council of defense is authorized to cause the organization of home guards to preserve law and order, it being further stated that the New Mexico Mounted Police and the New Mexico Motor Minute Men, the latter being volunteers using their motor cars when called on for state purposes, have been instructed to cooperate with and work under orders of the county councils. Any extraordinary expenses incurred by these councils will be paid by the State, but they are expected to finance their own routine expenses."

The county defense councils have been deemed necessary to prevent the occurrence in New Mexico and incidents similar to the rioting and deportations which have occurred recently in Arizona, and to meet any other emergency which may threaten law and order during the war. The county councils are expected to perform an especially important service during the war along the Mexican border and in guarding mining and railroad property.

COTTONSEED FOOD PRODUCTS CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—At the annual meeting of the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers Association held here, Oscar Dowling, head of the State Board of Health, announced that, with a chemist, he has worked out a process of producing cheese from cream and cottonseed products. Means of manufacturing oleomargarine on a large scale has also been undertaken and a large factory for the utilization of the by-products of cottonseed may be established here in the near future.

At the meeting of the cottonseed crushers, bread, ginger cakes, cookies and jumbles with cottonseed flour as a basis were on exhibition and were served at lunches. The Louisiana millers propose to manufacture and promote the flour as a substitute for wheat flour needed in Europe. Cottonseed men see in their products and byproducts a potent force in food conservation.

GREENVILLE, MISS., TO FIX RIVER FRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GREENVILLE, Miss.—The Mayor and Council of Greenville have appropriated \$13,000, which, together with \$22,500 appropriated by the Mississippi Levee Board, will be placed with the United States Government engineer, to be expended with the Government allotment for revetment on the Greenville River front. Permanent banks and a modern wharf to care conveniently and economically for all river traffic in and out of Greenville are contemplated. Nearly \$100,000 in all will eventually be spent on the improvements.

VEGETABLE SURPLUS NOTED IN MISSISSIPPI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Miss.—With gardens in splendid condition everywhere in the State, a surplus of tomatoes, okra, beans, squash and other vegetables has appeared.

The food conservation committee of the State Council for Defense estimates that the usual amount of home canning in the State has doubled this year. The appearance of the vegetable surplus may, according to an announcement by this committee, triple the amount of canning before the end of the season.

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CAMP BUILT ON GARDEN LANDS

Seven Square Miles of Crops Sacrificed to Needs of Army Cantonment at Des Moines, Ia.—Food Prices Make Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—A wooden city which will house 44,529 conscript soldiers from Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and the Dakotas and their officers, has sprung up 10 miles north of Des Moines, seven square miles of Iowa crops having been made a necessary sacrifice to war.

Most of the cantonments now building have been erected about military posts as a nucleus, or were located upon non-productive ground. The Des Moines cantonment, however, was located upon ground for the most part obtained by leasing productive farms, and crops of corn are even now thriving in tracts between the big barracks.

The Des Moines post is to be one of the largest in the country. More men are to be stationed here than at any other western post, save Ft. Riley, while in addition to the cantonment proper a huge remount station where 30,000 horses, to be given intensive training for service abroad are to be stationed. It is possible that an aviation camp will also be established here, and an appropriate tract of land has been set aside.

Camp Dodge, named in honor of Major-General Greenville M. Dodge, Iowa's greatest civil war soldier, is located on the banks of the Des Moines River, which runs directly through the cantonment. Already 176 barracks buildings, each 102 feet long, 48 feet wide and two stories high, have been erected. Each of these is to house 200 men. The barracks, however, are only a start. In addition to the quarters of the men hospital buildings, supply depots, equipment sheds, office buildings, Y. M. C. A. buildings—nine of them—storage sheds, guard houses and other structures are being built literally by the hundred.

The magnitude of one of the great cantonments can hardly be realized without witnessing the construction. Five thousand men were employed in the Des Moines work when it was at its height. Several miles of concrete paving was laid, a reservoir holding 1,000,000 gallons was constructed, a complete sewer and water system was provided, wells dug and mains laid, telephone service was installed and electric light provided for.

In fact a city of 50,000 population sprang up in a quiet farming community. One farmer went home at night after a day in Des Moines to find that during the afternoon a switch had been laid through his barnyard, and that two box cars and a load of coal were standing at his back door.

The city, with slightly more than 100,000 population, will be called upon to entertain not only the 50,000 officers and men who are to be located at the cantonment, but possibly 15,000 more at Ft. Des Moines, where a Negro officers' training camp has been in progress, and where State troops are also stationed.

Already the new demand upon the food supplies of the city has resulted in sharp increases in prices. Apartments have gone up in price, and increases in rental will be sweeping. In the fashionable Brown Hotel, single rooms are now renting for \$20 per week, where \$12.50 was the former price.

The question of entertainment for the troops is raising considerable controversy. Some churchmen are opposing the proposition that the coliseum be converted into a public dance hall on some evenings of the week. Churches are planning to open their doors to the men.

PEONS CROSS BORDER TO ESCAPE DRAFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SILVER CITY, N. M.—One result of the draft drawing has been to send considerable numbers of alien Mexican laborers who have been employed in the mines of the Silver City district scurrying back to Mexico. In spite of careful explanations that aliens were not subject to the draft, the Mexicans could not be convinced that they were not in immediate danger of being forced into the United States Army. So many of them have left the camps that a number of the larger mines are facing a serious labor shortage.

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Burrards Bay and Long Island Sound Leave North Star every Friday at 6 P. M. Due 7:30 A. M.

BANGOR LINE. Leave India Wharf, weekdays at 5 P. M. for Rockland, Bangor and intermediate landings, connecting at Rockland for Bangor, Belfast and intermediate landings.

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RENEBEC LINE. Leave Piers Wharf Mondays and Wednesdays at 9 P. M. Saturdays at 7:30 P. M. for Bath, Gardiner and intermediate landings. Leave Fridays at 6 P. M. for Bath only. Connecting at Bath for Boothbay Harbor and intermediate landings.

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FUTURE OF THE LATIN NATIONS

Interview With M. Martineche Brings to Light Plan for Grouping of Countries on Basis of a Common Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PARIS, France.—During the last eight or nine years the French universities and principal schools have been grouping themselves together with the object of making a united effort to draw closer together those countries of the old and the new world whose historic tradition and culture are Latin, and so to undermine and eventually destroy the ignorance and mutual prejudice that has hitherto so extensively prevailed between peoples of one common stock.

For some years this movement had its headquarters at the Sorbonne, but latterly, through the personal interest taken in it by the rector, M. Liard, it has been housed by the University of Paris. By the very force of circumstances the movement has been pushed into the front rank as a center of organization and of influence in matters affecting the Latin countries, and its work has consequently received an impetus which years of activity through normal times could hardly have procured.

Prof. Ernest Martineche, who is the secretary of the governing committee, was very willing to give an interview to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the subject of the probable future influence of the French group on the Latin movement generally.

Professor Martineche said it was unnecessary to go into details as to the aims in view, or the measures by which they hoped to secure them, since these had been continually made known in their various publications. They had, in a word, by a carefully organized plan opened up, by means of authorized representatives in all the Latin countries, permanent relations whereby those of the New World who were organizing their educational and intellectual forces and institutions might be brought in close touch not only with the University of Paris, but with the departmental universities and principal schools, the laboratories and special classes of which offered the most valuable opportunities and facilities to all. The scheme also included the exchange of professors and students between France and the Latin republics and the offer of many other reciprocal advantages, such as the making of measures, by parliamentary and other means, the recognized intellectual center of the Latin races, and the permanent recognition of the necessity of Latin-America in the establishment of the equilibrium of the world.

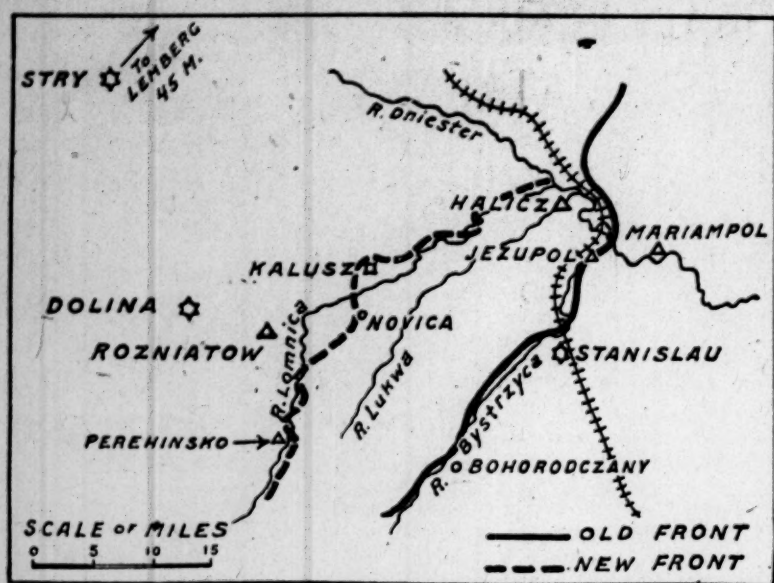
M. Martineche was asked if he thought that we were on the eve of a renaissance of the Latin races. He replied that we were at any rate undoubtedly on the eve of great changes in which the Latin races would play a most important role.

He regarded France as the intermediary between the ideas of the old and the new world. France had hitherto been the means of making that which was best amongst the Latin races known to Central and Northern Europe, and she had also been the channel by which the best in the old world had been made known to the new, giving to these ideas from both sides something of her own clarity of expression that had made them more available. His work, M. Martineche said, must be continued, for the only possibility that seemed to offer itself for bringing about any fundamental unity of the Latin countries was on the basis of their own culture and ideas.

Perhaps the first feasible step would be the grouping of the Latin Occident, as the national concept of life in the South American republics would the more easily lend itself to cooperation with French ideals, and unity on this basis would further the freedom most consistent with the fundamentals of modern republicanism.

M. Martineche had great hope that this scheme could be realized and become a great factor in future relations. They were today face to face with many other projected plans for grouping the various peoples of the world, he said. It was evident that the powers of Central Europe would be compelled to form some sort of a group. The forming of a Slav group, while still only in an embryo state, was quite a possibility, and there would, without doubt, be a British Empire group. This was quite inevitable. There was nothing left for the Latin but to get closer together, and if they did not go so far as a political grouping it was surely possible, and even practicable, on the basis of a common culture.

Professor Martineche was asked as to whether there were any special obstacles to contend with against the consummation of a complete Latin group. He replied that in the first place the greatest difficulty to contend with would be the sinking of the Latin races, while they recognized, perhaps, a common ideal, there were many different nationalities, and the tendency hitherto had been for the Latin people to follow more readily the individual who represented their idea, rather than to be inseparably attached to the abstract idea itself. The great question that faced a Latin renaissance was whether the various Latin races could bring themselves to sink their local national characteristics in favor of a common ideal. Would the imperialistic tendencies of Spain and Italy, for instance, and their corresponding dreams of individual national empire extension override their appreciation of a universal ideal? Would the Pan-Germanism in the Ar-



Map illustrates account of recent Russian offensive in Galicia.

RECENT RUSSIAN DRIVE IN GALICIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England.—The Russians having opened their offensive on July 1, on the line of the Zlota-Lipa in the neighborhood of Brzezany, then led their opponents to believe that their attack was to be prolonged to the north by demonstrating, in the direction of Zloczow on the Lemberg-Tarnopol Railway and exerting considerable pressure there. Having drawn off attention and thrown dust in the eyes of the enemy forces, General Korniloff's army struck suddenly upon the Stanislaw section south of the Dniester River on a 10-mile front, with the result that an Austrian line was bent back and broken. Jezupol and half a dozen other places fell to the Russians, and the important point of Halicz was threatened from east and south and eventually also fell. The Austrian line opposite Jezupol was bent back, till south of the Dniester, it formed a right angle with the defenses running north of that river. The Dniester runs in a southeast, forming a good many sharp curves and bends. Close to one of these bends is Halicz, on the small river Lukwa, which flows into the Dniester hard by. West of the Lukwa flows the Lomnica, while to the east of both is the Black Bystrzyca, which joins the Dniester close to Jezupol, where there was a great railway bridge, now destroyed. The Russian account states that their troops attacked the fortified enemy positions at Stanislaw on the Janinica front at about midday, after artillery preparation, pierced the foremost and most important position of the enemy and captured the small town of Jezupol and four villages. This break was sufficiently great to let the cavalry in, and the enemy troops were evidently considerably broken, for they took up the pursuit and carried it to the Sukov, a river which lay about eight miles behind the enemy first line. As a result of this day's fighting, 131 officers and 7000 other ranks were taken prisoners, and 48 guns (12 heavy) and numerous machine guns captured.

This offensive was continued successfully the following day, in spite of an energetic resistance and desperate counterattacks, in which and in the surrounding villages much hand to hand fighting took place, ending in the complete defeat of the enemy troops and their retirement to the River Lomnica, the Russian troops reaching the Lokowica after occupying four villages. This day's fighting yielded more than 1000 Austrian prisoners, three field guns, many trench engines, machine guns and material. The Russian communiqué claims to have broken through the enemy positions in a 13.2-mile front and to a depth of from three to seven miles. The German report admits a retreat behind the lower course of the Lukowica. According to Berlin, the rout was stemmed by German reserves thrown in in the higher parts of the Czarnay Las Woods. It was through these wooded uplands, running up to 1000 feet, that the Russian cavalry had advanced to the Lukwa River. The village of Wiktorow which about marked the right of the Russian advance, is only five miles south by west of Halicz, and the third day of this offensive (Korniloff's) saw the capture of that important strategic point which both sides have made strenuous efforts to seize or regain. General Brusiloff's effort last year stopped short opposite the town, directed by the opening of the Rumanian campaign. Russian advanced detachments also crossed the Dniester, while further south towards evening the Lornitza was reached, on a front of 20 miles, from Dobrowlany to the Dniester, and advanced detachments were pushed across and occupied the two villages of Bludniki and Babin.

Still further south, on the Bohorodczany (10 miles southwest of Stanislaw)—Solotwina (10 miles further south) front, the Russians broke down the enemy resistance and advanced to a line running through Posiecz-Lesniowa-Kosmacz, a gain of about five miles. These successes brought the toll of prisoners to more than 150 officers, 10,000 rank and file and 80 guns, besides trench mortars, machine guns, engineering material and other stores. The southern part of the advance is through difficult, intricate, and hilly country, which the Germans took advantage of to hold the attacks back on July 11, the fourth day of this offensive. Further north, however, the Russians pushed on to and captured Kalusz, a town 17 miles northwest of Stanislaw, gaining more prisoners and guns. On the 12th the Russians overcame the resistance in the difficult country to the south, and their left wing swung forward threatening Dolina, they also gained the heights northeast of Kalusz. South-

west of this town a battle for the crossings of the Lomnica on the roads leading via Rozniatow on Dolina, was in progress, and the crossings at Perekhinsko were gained. This further advance to the south makes the gain, as far as ground goes, about equal along the whole advance, which appears to turn the German-Austrian line north of the Dniester and seriously to threaten Lemberg from the south. Reports published today (July 16) state that two German counterattacks on Kalusz were repulsed and that the further gain of a village to the southwest of that town was made on Saturday the 14th. Heavy rains are making the advance more difficult. "The Lomnica and Dniester are rapidly rising, and small streams which run into them soon turn into rivers and cause the roads in their neighborhood to be inundated." (Russian communiqué Sunday 15). The battle line now roughly follows the course of the Lomnica for 40 miles southwest from its confluence with the Dniester. At the nearest point the Russians are 15 miles from Dolina. From July 1 they have taken well over 30,000 prisoners.

General Korniloff fought for the Boers in South Africa. He was taken prisoner in this war, but escaped from the prisoners' camp to Bucharest, walking across Hungary by night. He is said to be one of the most popular heroes of the war in Russia.

WINTER COMFORTS FOR TROOPS WANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The following letter from Col. Sir Edward Ward, Director-General of Voluntary Organizations, has been sent to the associations affiliated under the Army Council's scheme for the coordination of voluntary work. It has also been published as an appeal to the general public:

When I appealed to the women of Great Britain just a year ago to make winter comforts for our armies at the various battle fronts, we all hoped it might be our last winter campaign, but whatever may happen before next winter it is clear that vast forces will in any event occupy the field, and it is therefore incumbent upon us to make full and adequate provision to insure a sufficient supply of warm comforts for our men no matter where they may be serving.

All the workers affiliated under my department have worked so loyally and so well that I have no hesitation in making a personal appeal to every one of them to look upon it not only as a duty, but as a privilege to provide as many knitted mufflers, mittens, helmets, sweaters or cardigans, and hand-knitted socks as they possibly can between now and Christmas and to send them as and when they are made to the local voluntary organization's depot, in order that they may be sorted, packed, and dispatched overseas for general distribution to the troops.

I feel sure all workers who have the welfare of the soldiers at heart—whether I know your workers have—will appreciate the great importance of "pooling" all gifts. The machinery for distribution through the medium of the comforts pool at the various battle fronts has been gradually perfected, with the result that officers have only to make their wants known to the special officer-in-charge of the comforts pool in any theater of war where they are quartered to insure the immediate delivery of the comforts required for their men.

As the war progressed numerous new units have been formed and we now have hundreds of thousands of men in labor companies, machine-gun units, trench mortar batteries, and many other arms of the service who have no particular association looking after them; again there are countless service battalions of men who rely entirely upon the comforts pools for those comforts which they so greatly need.

I ask you individually and collectively to spare no effort to keep the pool well filled in order that no soldier shall be without his comforts, and you can rest assured that any little sacrifice which you may make will be repaid a hundred times by the satisfaction of knowing that you have at least done your share in helping the fighting man to endure his hardships.

Individual workers who cannot conveniently send their gifts to a local comfort depot may send them by post to the Comforts Depot, 45, Horseferry-road, Westminster, S. W. 1.

NEW YORK STUDIES DRAYAGE QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Traffic Club of New York has a special committee which is studying the question of drayage in connection with congestion of freight at the piers. An open meeting was held recently and another will be held late in September.

It has been proposed that one company should be placed in charge of loading and delivering all the goods. William J. Banham, traffic manager of the Otis Elevator Company, believes that movement of freight could be facilitated if the rail and ship lines appointed a reputable trucking company to deliver all the goods at the door of the consignee for a nominal sum, such as 5 cents per hundred pounds. It is pointed out that this plan has been put into effect at other places in the United States and Canada with success. Opponents of this plan say that the store-door delivery plan was tried in Baltimore and Washington in 1881, but that in 1913 it was dropped because of its impracticability.

It has also been proposed that the railroads and steamship companies establish a priority board to regulate the time for shipping goods and thus obviate the present apparent necessity of the truckman's standing in line waiting for his goods for hours at a time.

PROPAGANDA IN FRENCH ARMIES

Attempts to Undermine Morale of the Troops Exposed by M. Clemenceau—Criticism of M. Renaudel's Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PARIS, France.—M. Clemenceau, senator and president of the Senate's Foreign Affairs Commission, publishes a significant article concerning the attempts to undermine the morale of the French armies. His statements are in the nature of comments on the recent debate on the subject at the Palais Bourbon. M. Painlevé, according to the Journal Officiel, made the following declaration: "Whoever, at a time such as the present, by anonymous tracts secretly printed, advises our soldiers to lay down their arms or to disobey, becomes, whether he intends it or not, the accomplice of our enemies. I am alluding to anonymous tracts bearing no indication as to the identity of the printer, which on a particular date, gave this perfidious advice to our soldiers. And if, by the most unlikely hypothesis, this unilateral propaganda were listened to, what would the result be, but the assassination of the highest moral personality which ever arose among nations. . . . We cannot even for a few days, or a few hours, put up with the least indecision in the discipline of our army."

M. Clemenceau is amazed to find some deputies insisting that no attempts to cause the soldiers to lay down their arms or to disobey have been made. Have they not, he asks, traveled in the trains which are going in the direction of the army zone, and seen posted on the windows those little "butterflies" with the words "Enough men killed, let us have peace"? They have been sent through the post to members of Parliament, and M. Clemenceau is of the opinion that the most superficial inquiry would have served to discover their authors. Many people have received them, sent back from the front by the soldiers themselves, to their friends as illustrations of what is going on. Deputies are surely not the only people who ignore the fact that disorders have occurred as the result of this propaganda. Must I then inform these representatives of the people that matters have gone a good deal further? If necessary, I shall make it my duty to enlighten them, and when they know, their stupefaction will probably be no less than mine, and I doubt not that we shall have the satisfaction of finding ourselves at last agreed. Perhaps those deputies who contradicted M. Painlevé did not feel so sure of their ground since they refrained from asking him for facts, which he assuredly would have given them at once.

As for the speech made by M. Renaudel, the leader of the Socialist Party, M. Clemenceau can only remark that he certainly appears to have remarkably bad information. In reply to M. Renaudel's statement that M. Ribot is well aware that both in the press and in the Senate the demand for "a policy of repression" is made because it is believed that "there is danger in trusting to liberty," M. Clemenceau affirms that the men who established republican liberty long before M. Renaudel had the leisure to give his attention to it, never expressed such a belief. They have remarked that in every régime other than that of pure anarchy, liberty is instituted by means of laws, and that there are penalties attached to these laws, forgetfulness of which could not go so far as to allow with impunity this clandestine propaganda which facts have proved to be endangering the national defense. M. Renaudel, adds M. Clemenceau, denounces as strongly as we do, such criminal attempts against the country, and he says so distinctly.

M. Renaudel considers that "questions concerning the working classes should not be settled by 'authoritative methods.' I do not understand what that means," says M. Clemenceau. "The pacific propaganda has nothing to do, so far as I know, with the working class and to insinuate such a thing would be an insult to that class, since all working men (with the exception of those mobilized men in the factories) are in the trenches, in common with all other classes. I refuse absolutely to admit that there are different methods of treating what M. Renaudel terms 'questions dealing with such and such a class,' for that would seem to me to be the end of the French people, nor do I understand M. Renaudel's apparent conception of what he terms 'methods of authority.' I merely refer to the fact that laws are provided with penalties which are applicable to all citizens, without any distinction of class. I would recommend the greatest tolerance in the application of these penalties—far from those extravagances of repression which M. Renaudel attributes to me; but tolerance is not abdication. And when in time of war, in an invaded country, the abdication of authority goes so far as to allow of a free field to formal acts which have had the gravest consequences, then, however much I am abused, no men, no parties, no groups, no sects of any kind will prevent me from crying 'halt.'"

"One would have thought, M. Renaudel, that you would have scented some mistake in the statement which appears to have been made to you, that the Senate asked for 'police reports on munition factories in the country' as substitutes for 'documents on the offensive.' You have been made a fool of, Monsieur le Député. We have not yet reached that point of enfeeblement which pleases your youthful imagination to attribute to us. However incredible it may appear to you, we

are well aware of the fact that, for example, it was not at Bourges that the last offensive occurred. But we also know that the front is maintained by munitions and morale, at Bourges, just as at any other part of the country, and we cannot be indifferent as to whether what is sent to the front consists of properly made shells or of invitations to submit to a German peace. It was on this point that the Senate felt a very excusable curiosity, a curiosity, moreover, which enabled us to verify certain facts. For we do not wish to see the handful of anarchists who attempt to terrorize the Government, under the protection of the lying appellation of working class organizations, organize, from the rear, with the tacit complicity of the powers that be, the disorganization of the front."

SALOON MEN TO SELL SOFT DRINKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Two men who now own the two largest saloons in New Orleans have bought property on Canal Street, the main business thoroughfare of the city, and are having magnificent soda fountains installed. Dominick J. Tortorich, whose saloon on Baronne Street is noted as the most remunerative establishment of its kind in New Orleans, has purchased property at 610 Canal Street, in the heart of the retail shopping district, and will open the soda fountain by the first of September. He is expending \$25,000 on the fountain and other improvements.

Julius Groetsch, who has operated a saloon at the corner of Burgundy and Canal Streets for 25 years, has obtained the property at 1003 Canal Street, adjoining his saloon, and is expending \$50,000 in improvements for a soft drink dispensary.

Both these men, as well as six other saloon keepers in New Orleans, have also installed soda fountains in their saloons, and are planning to turn the saloons themselves into soft drink dispensaries if the 1918 Legislature puts Louisiana in the dry list.

SPONGE FISHERS JOIN THE ALLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TARPON SPRINGS, Fla.—A number of Greeks from the sponge fishermen's colony in this place have been serving in the Entente Allies' armies, and the entrance of Greece into the war will cause many others to respond to the call.

Among those who have recently volunteered for service is Emanuel Macrenaris, leader of the colony, who recently visited Washington and offered his services to President Wilson. He said he and some of his followers had thorough knowledge of Balkan topography, having fought in the mountains in behalf of their country, and were conversant with the languages spoken in Southern Europe.

On this account the Greek volunteers are anxious to do their "bit" in behalf of liberty in this particular section. Those who are not naturalized, and who wish to engage in the war, will respond to the call of the Greek Government.

PROPOSED FREIGHT INCREASE OPPOSED

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Representatives of several states lodged objections before a special sitting of the Interstate Commerce Commission here against the proposed increase of freight rates on potatoes and other vegetables from points in Colorado, Utah and Idaho to Oklahoma, Northern Texas and Arkansas. Commissioner Haggerty conducted the hearing here, which continued for four days and included a great volume of evidence. The hearing was adjourned to meet later either in Kansas City or Denver. The new rates, if put in force, would institute an average raise of about 4 cents per hundredweight or of about 10 per cent so far as this State is concerned.

ARGENTINA SELLING SUGAR AT COST

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The Government has undertaken to help solve the high cost of living by entering into the retail trade on its own account. It seized all the sugar in the customs houses and bought large amounts, all of which is now being offered for sale in small quantities in public markets at cost price. The Government forbidding its sale at a price higher than that which it determines. The Minister of Agriculture has asked the President to follow the same method with rice and beans, the Government to buy them in large quantities in Brazil and sell them at cost to the consumers.

PANAMA MIGHT RAISE RUBBER

Labor Cost Higher There Than in the Orient, but Plan Is Proposed for Farmers to Cultivate It as a By-Crop

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—One of the biggest rubber companies in the United States wrote a Colon business man recently that the cost of labor in Panama prohibited his company, which owns immense estates in Sumatra, from planting Hevea Brasiliensis here.

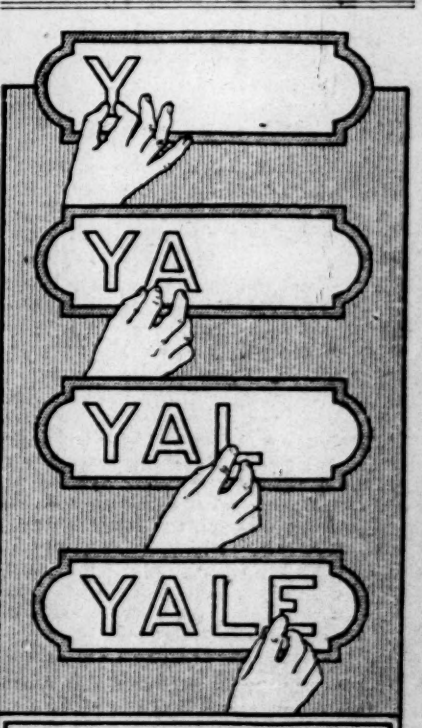
This letter implies an economic condition of serious import to all of tropical America, as well as to the interests of occidental peoples everywhere. It means, in effect, that ruinous competition with cheap labor in the East already exists. It is plain that even bananas might be raised and shipped more profitably from the East Indies with cheap coolie labor than from Central America, but for their perishable character; and it also means that these American countries must long be under a handicap in competing with the East in the production of any raw materials that will stand long transportation. This is already true of rice, copra, and even dried fish, besides the Para rubber (Hevea Brasiliensis), which, although a native of Brazil, is now bidding fair to be produced in greater quantities in the East Indies than in its original home on the Amazon.

Hevea will grow well in Panama. This has been proved by the fact that it was planted here experimentally and has done well. For a good many years the rubber world experimented with different kinds of plants—the Castilla of Central America, Manihot of eastern Brazil, the different varieties of Ficus, the Landolphia and Funtumia of Africa, with the result that the Hevea has been demonstrated to be the best paying from the point of view of both quantity and quality. The great rubber-growing companies now plant nothing else. Many rubber plantations were started in Central America, notably in Mexico, using Castilla, some years ago, but they could not compete with Hevea.

Rubber is an eminently desirable crop, keeps well, is increasing in demand, and can be grown here as well as anywhere in the world, with very exceptional facilities for water transportation. It has been proposed that the big rubber companies be approached with a view to asking their cooperation to build up a market for Panama Hevea, even if they will not put capital into plantations here.

The reason for this is that Panama farmers might be willing to accept competition with the East on their own account, and might offer to sell their rubber at the world's market price, even if their own cost of living is higher, because of the fact that they need some crops that can be held and stored. In fact, a Panama small farmer, raising his own supplies and profiting by the advantages enjoyed here, might find it would pay to raise hevea, in spite of eastern competition, when a company hiring labor would not be able to do so. The main point is that the large crude rubber-buying concerns are affiliated with the big planting companies, and it is not certain that these small farmers could sell in small lots at all, unless the big companies would voluntarily consent to take their output.

One of the most experienced rubber experts believes this plan for developing the hevea industry in Panama is both feasible and desirable. There are many rubber interests in Boston that might cooperate in such a plan, at least to the extent of being willing to take Panama hevea at prevailing market prices.



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GERMAN PRESS CRITICIZES THE KAISER'S ACTION

Comments on System Which Permits Ruler to Draft Document Without Consulting Ministers

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—The publication of the Kaiser's telegram to President Wilson in the *Memorandum of the Kaiser* and the belated attempt at explanation made by the semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* call forth criticism in the German press of what is termed the Kaiser's Emperor's irresponsible conduct of the foreign affairs of the empire.

The various Berlin newspapers comment on the system which permits a sovereign to pass upon such a proposal from a neutral power and to draft an important State document without consulting with a responsible minister or even without the necessary record subsequently being made.

The most comprehensive presentation of press opinion is given by the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*. It criticizes the delay in appearance of the semi-official statement, which, the newspaper says, was "neither adroit nor forceful, betrays the embarrassment of the writer and adopts a tone of discouraged defiance."

The *Fremdenblatt* is inclined to question the veracity of the assertion made by the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* that the document was not a telegram saying that if Ambassador Gerard really characterized more notes jotted down to assist his memory as a formal telegram from the Emperor it would undoubtedly be incorrect, but adding that the semi-official newspaper does not question that the ideas were the Emperor's.

The *Fremdenblatt* concludes that the explanation of the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* is not calculated to raise German prestige and admonishes the Foreign Secretary Dr. von Kuhlmann when next he is confronted by revelations from the other side to deny them boldly and stoutly.

Count von Reventlow, writing in the *Tages-Zeitung*, shifts the blame for the Kaiser's irresponsible action from his Majesty to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the former Imperial Chancellor, who, the writer says, should have been present. The count attacks the former Chancellor for "failing to warn the Emperor about the insidious personality of Mr. Gerard's statements is largely ignored."

POPE'S APPEAL IN FULL ISSUED IN GREAT BRITAIN

(Continued from page one)

their leaders to more moderate resolution to hasten a serene deliberation of a peace just and durable.

"Whoever has followed our work during these three painful years which have just passed has been able to easily recognize that if we have always remained faithful to our resolve of absolute impartiality and to our attitude of benevolence, we have not ceased to exhort the peoples and the belligerent brothers again to become brethren, although publicity has not been given to all that we have done to attain this very noble aim.

"Toward the end of the first year of the war we addressed to the nations in conflict the most lively exhortations, and, more, we indicated the part to be followed to arrive at a stable and honorable peace for all. Unfortunately our appeal was not heard and the war continued desperately for another two years with all its horrors.

"It became even more cruel and extended over the earth, over the sea and in the air and one saw desolation and death descend upon cities without defense, upon peaceful villages and upon their innocent population and now no one can imagine how the sufferings of all would be increased and aggravated if other months or worse still, other years, are about to be added to this sanguinary triennial.

"Is this civilized world to be nothing more than a field of death? And Europe, so glorious and so flourishing, is it going to be stricken by a universal madness to run to the abyss and to lend its hand to its own suicide?

"In such a terrible situation and in the presence of a time so serious, we who have no political aim, who do not listen to suggestions or to the interests of any of the belligerent parties, but are solely impelled by a sentiment of our supreme duty as the common father of the faithful, by the solicitation of our children who implore our intervention and our pacifying word.

"Through the voice even of humanity and of reason we once more emit the cry of peace, and we renew a pressing appeal to those who hold in their hands the destinies of nations.

"But in order no longer to speak in general terms as the circumstances had counseled us in the past, we now wish to make more concrete and practical proposals and to invite the governments of the belligerent peoples to come to an agreement on the following points, which seem to be a basis of just and durable peace, leaving to them the task of analyzing and completing them.

"First of all, the fundamental points must be that the material force of arms be substituted by the moral force of right, from which shall arise a fair agreement by all for the simultaneous and reciprocal diminution of armaments according to the rules and guarantees to be established in a measure necessary and sufficient for the maintenance of public order in each State.

"Then in the substitution for armies the institution of arbitration with its high pacifying function, according to the rules to be laid down and the penalties to be imposed on a State

which would refuse either to submit a national question to arbitration or to accept its decision.

"Once the supremacy of right has thus been established, all obstacles to the means of communication of the peoples would disappear by assuring, by rules to be fixed later, the true liberty and community of the seas, which would contribute to the numerous causes of conflict and would also open to all new sources of prosperity and progress.

"As to the damages to be repaired and as to the war expenses, we see no other mean of solving the question than by submitting, as a general principle, the complete and reciprocal condonation, which would be justified moreover by the immense benefit to be derived from disarmament, so much so that no one will understand the continuation of a similar carnage solely for reasons of an economic order.

"If for certain cases there exist particular reasons, they would be deliberated upon with justice and equity, but these specific agreements with the immense advantages to be derived from them are not possible without a reciprocal restitution of the territory at present occupied.

"Consequently on the part of Germany, the complete evacuation of Belgium with the guarantee of her full political, military and economic independence toward it matters not what power.

"The evacuation of French territory. On the part of other belligerent parties similar restitution of the German colonies.

"As regards the territorial questions, as for example those which have arisen between Italy and Austria and between Germany and France, there is reason to hope that in consideration of the immense advantages of a durable peace with disarmament, the parties in conflict would wish to examine them with a conciliatory disposition, taking into consideration, as we have said formerly, the aspirations of the peoples and the special interests, and of the general welfare of the great human society.

"The same spirit of equity and justice ought to be followed in the examination of other territorial and political questions, notably those relative to Armenia and the Balkan states and territories making a part of the ancient kingdom of Poland, whose noble and historical traditions and sufferings which it has endured especially during the present war ought to conciliate the sympathies of nations.

"Such are the principal bases whereon we believe the future reorganization of the principles ought to be built. They are of a nature that render impossible the return of similar conflicts, and to prepare a solution of the economic question so important for the future and the material well-being of all belligerent states.

"Therefore, in presenting them to you, who direct at this hour the destinies of the belligerent nations, we are animated to see them accepted and to see thus the conclusion at an early date of the terrible struggle which more and more appears a useless massacre.

"The whole world recognizes that the honor of the armies of both sides is safe. Incline your ears, therefore, to our prayers. Accept the fraternal invitation which we send you in the name of the Divine Redeemer, the Prince of Peace. Reflect on your very grave responsibility before God and before man.

"On your decision depend the repose and the joy of innumerable families, the life of thousands of young people; in a word, the happiness of a people for whom it is your absolute duty to obtain their welfare.

"May the Lord inspire your decision in conformity to his very holy will. May God grant that while meriting the applause of your contemporaries you will also obtain in the future generations a splendid name of peacemakers. "And as we closely united in prayer and in penitence, with all those faithful souls who sigh for peace, we implore for you the light and counsel of the Divine Spirit.

"At the Vatican, Aug. 1."

Effect Discounted

Pope's Note on Peace Ascribed Directly to Austria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Administration has made it possible for The Christian Science Monitor to say that it is the desire of the Government that all judgment respecting the Pope's peace appeal should be reserved until the President speaks. Not taking into account the merits or demerits of the appeal, concerning which, by the way, the Government still has only press reports, it is taken for granted that the mere fact that the Pope has spoken will cause more or less discussion throughout the country, especially among Roman Catholics.

The Government desires it known that it is engaged in war. It is felt that the one factor to be avoided is the intrusion of discussions of influences that will attract the masses of the people away from the main business of the hour.

The effect of the appeal was totally discounted before the publication of the text of it. What officials especially desire to know is whether the appeal is preliminary to other moves on the part of the Central Powers. At this moment neither the Entente Allies nor the United States have any confidence in the sincerity of any proposition Germany may make.

The present appeal is ascribed directly to Austria, and through Austria to Germany. It is the allied feeling and that also of the United States that the first sign of sincerity on the part of Germany will mean the end of the war, and they feel it cannot end so

long as Germany and her allies persist in their effort to dominate.

The world knows, the President's friends feel, that he is the greatest advocate of peace. That is what the United States is fighting for. It is felt also that the appeal of the Pope is no stronger than the one made by Woodrow Wilson last December and which brought an almost insolent reply from Berlin.

The opinion among representatives of the Entente Allies here is that the proposition of the Pope that all thought of indemnities be given up is impossible of consideration and that it is unthinkable that Germany, who began the war, and has suffered none of its horrors on her own territory should go scot free.

It is felt that when Germany is sincere, she will not be coercing citizens of the United States into her army nor submerging submarines when helpless citizens of this country are standing on their decks.

Regardless of the contents of the note of Pope Benedict appealing for peace, the aims of the United States in the war are unchanged. Secretary Lansing said on Wednesday that the note has not arrived and he had no information as to the probable channel of its delivery. It may come through Ambassador Page, the Spanish Ambassador, or papal delegate here. In the latter event it will be delivered informally to the State Department, as the delegate has no diplomatic standing.

Neither the British nor French Embassy has received any formal announcement of the note. Secretary Lansing was told confidentially on Saturday that the Pope was moving for peace, and his informant gave him an outline of the proposed terms which coincided with the reports from Rome.

After the note arrives, the only point to be considered by the Government will be to determine whether the Pope was authorized by Germany to speak, and also whether he appeals in good faith.

It has been remarked here that the terms proposed are identical with those given by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg some time ago, and it is the opinion that if no concessions are made this fact will be evidence that the appeal of Germany delivered through Rome is not in good faith.

The Administration's main concern is to prevent the discussion that will follow the receipt of the note from distracting the attention of the country from its main business of making war. To this end it is planned to have an executive session of the Senate when the La Follette resolution is debated. This procedure will defeat the purpose of Senator La Follette, and he will be unable to get the publicity for his proposition which all true friends of Germany depend upon now to aid that nation. The aim of German propagandists is to secure, if possible, public discussion of peace or any other subject that will take the attention of the people away from the subject of war.

Will Check Pacifists

Administration Supporters in Senate Have Plans Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator King of Utah, one of the most earnest opponents of the pacifist elements in Congress, has arranged to see President Wilson this afternoon to learn definitely how the Administration regards the plans being formulated by the "peace" advocates for making a "big drive" in the Senate within a few days. The senator admitted that he was going to talk with Mr. Wilson about "international affairs."

Friends of the Administration in the Senate have practically completed their plans for checking the pacifists. The latter have been mobilizing for several days with a view to launching their "peace" campaign. When they make their first move, they will find, it is declared, that while they have been active behind the lines, the supporters of the President have been equally alert.

An overwhelming majority of the senators recognize the truth of the assertion that every peace speech in the United States Congress furnishes a vast amount of capital for the pro-Germans in this country, and more especially in Europe. So convinced are many that this is a serious hindrance to the prosecution of the war that they will aid measures to suppress these activities the very minute they show their head above the surface.

Samuel Gompers' View

NEW YORK, N. Y.—When Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was asked how labor viewed the peace proposal of the Pope, he replied:

"Of course, anything the Pope may say must be seriously considered by labor. The proposal, however, in my opinion, cannot be considered as foundation for permanent peace. There is nothing in it to insure the people of the world against a recurrence of the war.

"In my judgment there is only one basic thought for permanent peace. It is either abdication of Kaiserism to the democracies of the world or else Kaiserism must be crushed by the democracies of the world."

TELEGRAPH PROTEST MADE

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Western Union Telegraph Company and the Cumberland Telephone Company when cited by the State Railroad Commission to appear and show why agencies had been suspended at Franklin, Beaver Dam, Allensville and other Kentucky points, contended that the commission has no power to force profitable operations. T. R. Terhune of Nashville, representing the Western Union, is quoted in the *Courier-Journal* as declaring that the company had promised to furnish the Government with 10,000 telegraph operators and was too pressed with Government business to keep the agencies going.

PEACE THAT WILL BE PERMANENT

Demand of United States as Voiced by the Press in Its Comments on the Proposals Put Forward by the Pope

Any proposals of peace which do not mean the abolition of militarism and restoration and reparation by Germany will not be regarded as acceptable. If one may accept the opinion of the press of the United States as conclusive. Further comments on the appeal of the Pope to the warring nations are appended.

New York World

War is better than a fraudulent and deceptive peace which can lead only to new war and the achievement of all the aims and objects of Pan-Germanism. When the Vatican asks the free peoples to consider a peace with Germany, they have a right in turn to demand a German Government with which an honest peace can be made. Such a Government does not exist today, and the Vatican can offer no assurances that such a Government ever will exist until the whole system of autocracy goes crashing down to ruin under the military power of the Allies.

It is said from time to time by apologists for Prussianism that we have no right to dictate the kind of government under which the Germans shall live. That is not true. When any form of government becomes a proved menace to the world, society has a right to protect itself.

There can be a truce with autocracy, but there can be no peace. Let us not delude ourselves. Either this German autocracy must be crushed or the war is lost to democracy.

New York Times

The Allies, in whatever way they may discuss the Pope's proposals, will undoubtedly say to him that no peace is possible until the military cause in Germany and Austria is abolished. The time when they can sit down at a council table with the two Kaisers and begin to discuss the actual terms of peace will come when Germany and Austria admit that fact. At present Germany and Austria do not admit it, and propose that the terms shall be a matter of "give and take," to be discussed as between merchants. It is undoubtedly in that way that Germany and Austria understand the Pope's proposals; but the Allies will not so understand them. An indispensable preliminary of all negotiation is that the safety of the world against attack must be made secure, and not by promises.

New York Herald

There can be no consideration of peace by any of the nations upon which Germany and her allies have forced war which does not take into account—and does not make it the basis for demands to be insisted upon to the end—the fact that Germany brought this war on the world for her own selfish ends. There can be no peace that does not take responsibility for the war upon Germany and Austria to the fullest extent, that does not provide for adequate punishment of those individually and collectively guilty, that does not force fullest reparation from Germany, that does not contain in itself the right sort of guarantees against repetition of the crime.

The world wants peace—yes. The nations of civilization are showing their eagerness for peace by fighting as one man for it. They do not want, will not have, a mere truce. That is the "peace" Germany wants; it is exactly what civilization is determined Germany shall not have.

When the hideous blight of Prussianism is destroyed forever the German people can have peace, not before. Any "peace" proposal that does not contemplate unconditional surrender by Germany contemplates a peace not worth thinking about.

New York Tribune

The approval or rejection of the Papal proposal must be based upon what it actually says and not on what advance rumor or report declares that it suggests. In so vital a matter as the question of Belgium, for example, we must know whether restoration means indemnification as well as evacuation, or only evacuation, before we can pretend to discuss the question at all.

But it is well, in advance of an examination of the Papal document, to recall again the precise and all-essential purpose which underlies all the policies of the nations now at war with Germany. We are all fighting Germany because Germany attacked us. We are at war with Germany because of a deliberate German policy of aggression, a deliberate German policy adopted and followed for 40 years which prepared the way for a German assault upon the world and the attempted attainment of world supremacy by the German Empire.

The Papal document must be examined primarily with the idea in mind as to whether it proposes a sort of peace which will protect us from another German assault by bringing not a truce but a permanent end to German ambitions and German methods.

New York Journal of Commerce

The conditions in Europe which the Pope is represented as describing as "needful for destruction" unless the belligerents are willing to listen to the appeals of disinterested friends to "cease a suicidal war," may justify him, as he says, in taking the opportunity to suggest what he hopes may be a basis for military peace negotiations. Admitting that, it is not at all likely that he takes the opportunity on his own motion. It is much more probable that he does it in response

to an appeal from Vienna, the capital of the most faithfully Roman Catholic nation in Europe, and Vienna is not likely to have made it unless prompted thereto from Berlin. It is certain that he has received no suggestion of the kind from any of the allied enemies of Germany, and not at all likely that any has come from a neutral nation.

New York Commercial

In a moment the war situation has assumed a changed aspect. Germany began the war and can now use the Pope to open negotiations for peace. The longer the conflict lasts the harder will be the terms the victors will impose upon the vanquished, and Germany has everything to gain by making peace before the United States can take a leading part in the battle and the casualty lists sharpen the temper of the American people.

Boston Journal

The automatic rejection of the Pope's peace proposals in many quarters is not unexpected. While the source of the proposals places their disinterestedness and sincerity wholly beyond question, urgent peace demands in the last two years have come to be viewed by the Entente as a German peace trap. . . . Peace which is not permanent would be nothing but a hideous delusion. . . . The Entente and this country especially is entirely justified in its suspicions of the German Government. If it could it undoubtedly would fulfill today and at some future date its Pan-German dream. But the hour of its ascendency is passing and will pass definitely the day that a peace which leaves Germany without territorial acquisitions is declared. The German people will then realize the hollowness of the sham which the militarists have imposed upon them.

Springfield Republican

If the month in which America has been at war with Germany have gravely modified our outlook upon peace problems in the several aspects herein indicated, we would not be understood as discouraging or resisting an honest movement toward a genuine peace by negotiation. But it is necessary for us not to forget that our country's stake in a peace at once just and enduring is far greater than ever before, and that it is today no more the office of sound statesmanship to make peace inconsiderately or weakly than it was in the beginning to make war impulsively or lightly.

Springfield Union

The reception accorded the Pope's peace proposal is about what might have been expected from the terms suggested. Nowhere among the Allies does there appear to be any disposition to give more than a courteous reading to the Pontiff's plan for the termination of hostilities. Not that there is no longing for peace among those peoples that are fighting Germany, but the feeling is widespread that in his desire for peace Pope Benedict has left untouched the fundamental issues that have united the free nations to make common cause against Germany. It is not enough that Belgium, Serbia, and Rumania are to be restored to their rightful owners. There is no such thing as restoration so far as they are concerned that does not take account of substantial indemnities for the wrong they have suffered. Neither would the withdrawal of the Kaiser's legions from northern France, leaving the future of Alsace-Lorraine to be arbitrated, afford that restoration which France has a right to expect as a result of all her sacrifices.

Hartford Courant

It is necessary that the world should have the reliable assurance that such a catastrophe as that with which it is now afflicted cannot occur again. Ruthlessness, lawlessness, savagery, unbridled selfishness, arrogant disregard of other peoples must be eliminated as national characteristics, or the world cannot be made safe for democracy. Into the terms of peace must be written provisions that will insure the peace of the world in future.

Washington Star

Guarantees stronger than the relinquishment of occupied areas must be had to accomplish the purpose for which this country went into the conflict.

Bangor Commercial

We shall expect to see the Central Empires express willingness to participate in peace negotiations started by the Vatican. Well they know that they cannot retain Belgium, Serbia and Rumania and there would be a possibility of saving their faces in their other difficulties, but the situation for the Allies is far different. They are on the road to victory, after three long years of awful sacrifices occasioned by the inordinate ambition of Germany to rule the world. They have a definite goal in view and can agree to no peace that does not carry with it and give certain promise in advance of the achievement of that goal.

Boston Transcript

The suggestion that the great nations of the world, ourselves included, should buy back the mutilated bodies of the victims of German greed, arrogance and aggression by restoring Germany's colonies and allowing the guilty German Government in its present form to go "scot free" is too sinister to be considered on this side of the Atlantic, even when the suggestion comes in good faith from the Vatican.

Los Angeles Times

The English-speaking world never will be safe from the menace of German militarism until the Kiel Canal is taken from the control of the Kaiser; placed perhaps under the influence of an international government. While he holds Kiel, the Kaiser has a pistol pointed straight at the heart of

peace-loving nations. Two weapons that this pirate needs in order to terrorize the world are the Kiel Canal and the Persian Gulf; he has one; he was caught in the act of reaching for the other.

Philadelphia Bulletin

With all respect due to the opinion of the Vatican, or to any action which it may see fit to take, such a peace as proposed is unthinkable, because it would be subject submission on the part of civilization, and would be a bid for the repetition of the terror whenever in the future German craft and duplicity shall have prepared the opportunity.

Baltimore American

All the Pope's efforts have so far come to naught and the chances are large against the success of this effort. Never will the Allies consent to a peace that will mean the continuance of Prussianism.

European Comment

Allied Newspapers Assert That Pope's Terms Favor Germany

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The following press comment has appeared regarding the peace proposals of Pope Benedict:

The Standard (London)

The Standard says that the persistence and energy with which the Central Powers are playing every card is due to the fact that Germany is working to bring about peace before the work of the United States is felt on the battlefield. It asserts there can be no peace until Germany admits her wrongs and makes restitution. The newspaper contends that the Pope was singularly uninformed as to the state of feeling in allied countries.

Pall Mall Gazette (London)

The Pall Mall Gazette asks what security there would be for fulfillment of any terms put forward by the Vatican, and adds:

"Treaties with Germany are worthless as long as she has the power to break them."

Westminster Gazette (London)

The Westminster Gazette hopes that the Entente allied governments will treat Pope Benedict's peace endeavor carefully and will not be led into mishandling it by the alarmed belief that it is German intrigue.

"If it is that," the newspaper says, "there is all the more reason why we should handle it honestly and intelligently so as to avoid both horns of the dilemma in which the enemy, according to that assumption, desires to place us, namely, the acceptance on one hand of indulgent and worthless terms of peace and on the other a refusal which brands us as aggressors, makes mischief between us and the Russians, rekindles the fighting spirit in Germany and causes unrest and doubt on our own side.

"The Government would have to consider many things unknown or only half known to the public. It must consider whether the Pope's ideas furnish a basis for negotiations. If not, it will be the duty of the Entente Allies to state their minimum terms explicitly, so that the enemy cannot say we are persisting in war for aims which we cannot or dare not avow."

Daily News (London)

The Daily News, which, although a firm supporter of the Allies' aims, has a decided pacifist leaning, says that whatever the reasons which hitherto restrained the Pope from coming forward as an official champion of peace, the long delay has materially impaired the advantages the Vatican originally possessed for disinterested intervention.

"It is not our business to pass judgment upon a policy which exhausted itself in impotent sighs over the iniquities perpetrated in Belgium and imagined it possible to extinguish the world conflagration by a succession of timid intrigues. . . . The fact is—whether it is reasonable to blame Benedict and his advisers therefor is another matter—considerations of temporal and secular interest having so long stayed his hands, it is impossible to accept the Pope's intervention now as dictated purely by the desire which animates all good and all sincerely religious men to end a horror which is destroying Europe.

"The Pope's proposals must be examined on their merits as strictly as if made by Chancellor Michaelis, President Wilson or Lloyd George."

The Daily News thinks it fairly clear that the Pope's appeal was really inspired by Austria, but maintained that if His Holiness can really persuade the belligerents to state their conditions in concrete terms he will confer a very great if belated blessing on mankind, and if he can further persuade Germany to declare its willingness to restore the independence of Belgium, Serbia and Rumania and withdraw from other invaded territories, the door to peace will be open and a blank refusal by the Allies to negotiate on such basis would be almost unthinkable.

The Chronicle (London)

The Chronicle refers to the traditional intimacy of Austria and the Vatican and the Austrian court's intense desire for peace, and adds, "the fact that the proposal comes immediately after the expulsion of Russians from Galicia and Bukovina will not escape anybody who is in the habit of putting two and two together. We may assume that the Pope acted at Austria's prompting. In any case the Allies will have to refuse. No other course is open to them."

The Times (London)

The Times describes the papal peace note in its entirety as even more pro-German and anti-ally than the summaries published. A comparison of the note with proposals put forward by the Reichstag, German schemes

for the Stockholm conference and recent German articles and speeches demonstrates that the peace which the Pope proposes would in fact be a German peace and strongly confirms suspicion that the note itself and the choice of moment for its issue are the outcome of German inspiration. The Times notes that the Vatican puts the innocent and guilty aggressor and assailed upon the same footing and proposes in place of reparation for wrong done "entire and reciprocal condonation." Serbia, it notes, is not even mentioned by name but great solicitude is shown for the ancient Kingdom of Poland which happens to be the native land of the general of the Jesuits.

The Daily Mail (London)

The Daily Mail says the Pope's proposals are so clearly of Teutonic origin that they might just as well have been written in Germany.

The Daily Telegraph (London)

The Daily Telegraph assumes without hesitation that the new situation created by the Pope's note has been created by the hand of the central empires and it concludes that the Allies' terms in this war will remain nothing short of "complete restitution, full reparation and effectual guarantees."

The Globe (London)

A most emphatic condemnation of the peace terms, however, is contained in the Globe editorial yesterday which deals with the Pope's attitude. If the triple crown is to be more than an interesting relic, it says, he who wears it must palter with no evil thing though it be upheld by an overwhelming material power. But when this great office is buttressed by paltry intrigues and when the occupant of Peter's chair covers before the strong and lends himself to further designs of the aggressor, all its strength goes from it and it becomes no more than a symbol of a vanished power.

The Globe goes on to recall that the Vatican has uttered no word of reprobation for the crimes of Germany. "What has come from the Vatican," it says, "is an impudent proposal that those who have drawn the sword to save the freedom of mankind shall sheathe it in return for a German peace 'Quem deus vult perdere' and in the madness which counsels England to yield up the maritime power which has ever been the safeguard of human freedom we can see approaching the fall of Papacy itself. What should have been and might have been a great and splendid effort to stay the tide of slaughter, stands revealed as a very pitiful German maneuver, and in giving to it his countenance, the Pope has warned free nations that in him and his we have neither part nor lot."

Italian Press Comment

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The *Corriere d'Italia*, semi-official organ of the Vatican, says that in the court of arbitration destined to avoid future conflicts the pontifical authority will be worthy of being represented, being a guarantee of the disinterested protection of the interests of people.

The *Giornale d'Italia* says the Papal appeal is the most impressive and the most concrete ever addressed to the belligerents, giving them the general lines on which peace negotiations may be initiated. It adds: "The explicit terms in which the note is worded lead to the supposition that the intentions of the two belligerent groups are not in absolute conflict with the ideas and hopes of the Pope."

The *Tribuna* expresses the opinion that the peace proposals were made on independent initiative and that the Entente Powers will not feel in any way constrained to accept them, although they will receive them with the deference due the sender.

The *Idea Nazionale* says it will abstain for the present from expressing an opinion as to the opportuneness of the Papal initiative.

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Prices impossible to duplicate after August 31.



HUDSON SEAL COAT
Aug. Price, \$65.00; Nov. Price, 45.00

On any day this month, you may select fur coats, sets, scarfs, made from the season's choic

LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

ported, the general position remains practically unchanged.

Another British Drive

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Field Marshal Haig struck again today, this time in Belgium, north of Ypres.

At 4:45 this morning, the British and French attacked on a wide front. Heavy fighting was reported, but progress was being made at all points in spite of stubborn resistance by the enemy troops, Sir Douglas Haig stated. The attack was on the line running to the east and north of Ypres, where bitter fighting took place in the first recent assault in Flanders.

The Canadians today still held the positions dominating Lens, which were taken yesterday, despite strong German counterattacks during the night. Attempts of the Germans to regain Hill 70 and other important positions continued during the night, but all were repulsed.

Details of yesterday's fighting at Lens show that extremely heavy losses were suffered by the Germans, while the Canadian casualties were comparatively light. At least one entire enemy division was practically wiped out in the counterattacks launched by the Germans. The fourth guards division was caught in the midst of the Canadian fire and was practically annihilated.

Further French Progress

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Further progress by the French troops in the region of Hurlbise and Allies, despite bad weather, was reported in the official statement today. "Crossing the Meuse, the French progressed with the British to the right bank. South of Allies we vigorously attacked on a kilometer front and carried a solid trench system. We easily threw back four German counterattacks, taking 120 prisoners, including an officer." Near Hurlbise the French advanced, taking some prisoners, the statement continued. Artillery was active on both banks of the Meuse. A successful raid was carried out at Louvain. Despite bad weather, French aviators took an active part in the offensive, accompanying the infantry, flying low and raking the enemy lines with their fire. During the night and morning, enemy encampments at Houthout forest, Litterwilde station, Allies and Hurlbise, were bombarded by French aviators.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German official statement issued on Wednesday reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria: The increased effect of our artillery fire in Flanders compelled a relaxation of the enemy destructive fire for a part of Tuesday. Great quantities of munitions were used to relieve the infantry. Only toward evening were the enemy forces able to resume the artillery battle with full force. The battle continued throughout the night with undiminished intensity.

English detachments which had worked their way forward over the Steenbeke, near Langemark, were destroyed by our attack. Violent local English attacks south of Frezenberg and on both sides of Hooge were repulsed. In Artois the artillery duel increased between Houthout and Lens, especially in the morning hours of Wednesday.

Front of the German Crown Prince: On the Chemin des Dames several French attacks near Cerny failed. The thrusts had been prepared for by strong artillery fire. There were lively artillery battles on the other sectors of this and the Champagne front. On both banks of the Meuse there was a continuation of the increased artillery activity. Here, also, the good results of the fighting activity of our batteries, which at times paralyzed the enemy artillery, were recognizable.

Front of the Grand Duke Albrecht: In the Soudan there was an increase in reciprocal firing, which continued at night. By their audacious and ability the battle echelons of our aviators have developed themselves into a valuable arm of attack against trench and battery objectives. In aerial battles, which were especially numerous in Flanders, and as the result of antiaircraft fire, 20 enemy aviators and captive balloons were shot down yesterday.

Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: Between the northern Sereth and the Broca there was an increase in firing activity. Southeast of Tarnopol Russian attacks supported by armored motor cars broke down before our positions.

Front of Archduke Joseph: South of Tarnopol the enemy troops sought by strong relief attacks to cover the retreat of the inner ring of the Second Rumanian army and the Fourth Russian army. All the attacks were repulsed. Our troops pushed forward beyond Soveja.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Our columns are pursuing in a northeasterly direction, the retreating enemy troops in the mountain land on both sides of the Putna.

Stracan, northwest of Pantzu, has been taken victoriously by our advancing troops, who checked violent enemy counterattacks. In the Sereth lowlands, German divisions stormed the stubbornly defended bridgehead at Baltaretu, situated on the western bank of the river.

In addition to heavy casualties, the Russians and Rumanians lost on the Sereth and in the mountains more

than 3000 prisoners, several big guns and numerous machine guns.

Macedonian front—There is nothing of importance to report.

The communication issued by the War Office last evening says: There have been artillery duels in Flanders, in Artois, and on the Aisne and near Verdun of varying intensity. Infantry engagements thus far are in progress only north of Lens and east of Cerny-en-Laonnois.

In Rumania good progress has been made in our pursuit in the mountains and during attacks west of the Sereth.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The official statement issued on Wednesday reads:

We attacked early on Wednesday morning on a wide front from the northwestern outskirts of Loos to the Bois Hugo, northeast of Loos.

Our troops have carried the German first lines of defense at all points and are making satisfactory progress.

A hostile counterattack east of the Cite St. Emilie was completely crushed.

Our allies gained further ground during the night northwest of Bixchoote.

Hostile raiding parties attacked our new positions on Tuesday night east of Klein Zillebeke, but they were completely repulsed, leaving 14 prisoners in our hands.

The stormy weather continues. Heavy rain has fallen.

Another British official report says: "This morning Canadian troops stormed German positions south and east of Loos on a front of two miles. The formidable defenses on Hill 70, which resisted our attack in the battle of Loos in September, 1915, and had since been improved and strengthened by every method and device known to our enemies, were carried by assault. After storming the enemy first line trench system on the whole of the front attacked, our troops advanced as far as the western defenses of Cite St. Auguste, penetrating the German position to a depth of about a mile. Besides elaborate series of trench lines and strong points forming the defenses of Hill 70, the villages of Cite St. Elizabeth, Cite St. Emilie and Cite St. Laurent, as well as the Pese Wood and the western half of the Hugo Wood are now in our possession. All our objectives were captured. Our casualties were slight."

During the day five hostile counterattacks were repulsed by our infantry or broken up by our artillery. One of these was carried out by troops of the division of Prussian Guards. The enemy losses both from our attack and their unsuccessful counterattacks were heavy.

The number of prisoners captured has not yet been ascertained, but 232, including 15 officers, reached the collecting station this afternoon."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The official statement issued on Wednesday reads:

In Belgium our troops made considerable progress west of the Dixmude road. Between Hurlbise and Craonne our first lines were bombarded heavily. A surprise attack against one of our small posts on Vaucelle Plateau was repulsed completely.

The artillery fighting continued with great activity all night on both banks of the Meuse. To the left of the river we repulsed an enemy attack west of Hill 304.

Everywhere else the night passed in quiet.

The War Office issued the following official statement last night:

The artillery was active in Belgium, north of the Aisne, in Champagne, on both banks of the Meuse and in the Alsace Mountains. We carried out a surprise attack at Four de Paris and brought back to our lines machine guns and material. The Germans have bombarded Rheims and have thrown 100 howitzer shells into Pont-a-Mousson.

Army of the east, Aug. 14: Our artillery was rather active in the region of the Vardar and toward Budimirtsa, east of the Tchernia. Enemy patrols which attempted to penetrate British trenches in the valley of the Struma were repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The official statement issued on Wednesday reads:

Western front: Fusillades were more animated in the direction of Vilna and Tarnopol.

Rumanian front: In the region of Ocna the battles continued with less intensity. The enemy troops, after a series of attacks, succeeded in occupying one of the heights seven versts west of Ocna.

An enemy attack in the region of the valley of the River Casimul was repulsed by the Rumanians.

In the direction of Fokshani the enemy troops yesterday made no attack.

In the region of Kredcheni the enemy launched an energetic attack against our position, but, after penetrating a portion of our trenches, they were driven out again by a counterattack and the situation was restored.

Caucasian front: There were fusillades.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The official statement issued on Thursday reads: Yesterday morning and again in the afternoon a large squadron of Italian bombing machines dropped 64 tons of bombs on the important railway center at Assling, in Sava Valley, and also on important steel works in the same locality with satisfactory results. All Italian aeroplanes returned safely to their bases.

WESTMINSTER TO
REMOVE GRILLE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—Yesterday by 164 votes to 18, the House of Commons decreed the removal of the grille in front of the Ladies Gallery.

Some time ago, when the question of removing the grille, was raised in the House, the Rt. Hon. W. H. Dickinson expressed his views on the subject.

"I have always thought that nothing but an earthquake or a war would secure the removal of the grille," he said. "We have the war," he added humorously.

His story of the grille fascinated members. It seems that for many hundreds of years women exercised privilege of coming to the House of Commons. At times there were such throngs that they "pressed over the seats occupied by members." On the occasion of a great political debate on Feb. 2, 1778, they grew so interested that they actually took possession of the seats of members. A naval captain of that day protested, and orders were given that the House should be cleared of "strangers," but the officials had great difficulty in carrying out the order. The proceedings were held up for two hours.

As a result of that incident women were excluded for 50 years. Subsequently they were allowed to come down on the roof of the House and peep down the ventilating shafts, but this only allowed them to see the tops of members' hats, and they could hear very little. Then in 1834 came the fire in the House of Commons. The committee who superintended the design of the new House intended that the seats for women should extend down to the side galleries occupied by members, but it was ordered that a grille five or six feet high should be erected between them.

"I have never understood what the grille was for, but I suppose it was to prevent the women talking to members," observed Mr. Dickinson.

"It will be more graceful to take away the grille now, while members are elected by the votes of men," suggested Mr. Rendall.

A half-dozen members supported the proposal, and the point was made that it would be difficult for them to defend the grille when seeking the suffrages of women, as they might be doing in the near future.

U-BOAT LOSSES
AT LOWEST EBB

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—According to the usual Admiralty statement, British shipping losses, by mine or submarine, for the week ending Aug. 12 were distinctly less than in most previous weeks. While 13 large vessels put down in one week is scarcely a circumstance warranting congratulation, it is still comforting to see that the distressing results which were obtained by the U-boats during April are more distant than ever from repetition.

The Admiralty return gives the following particulars: Arrivals of vessels of all nationalities over 100 tons at United Kingdom ports, excluding fishing and local craft, 2776; departures 2666; British vessels sunk by mine or submarine of 1600 tons or over, 14, which includes one sunk during the week ending Aug. 5; under 1600 tons two, which includes one sunk during the week ending Aug. 5; vessels unsuccessfully attacked 13, which includes four in the week ending July 29, and one in the week ending Aug. 5. Fishing vessels sunk, three.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the result of 25 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week	Arrivals and Vessels	% Beat off
Feb. 25.....	4,541	21
March 4.....	5,005	23
March 11.....	3,844	17
March 18.....	5,082	24
March 25.....	4,717	25
April 1.....	4,680	31
April 8.....	4,773	19
April 15.....	4,719	20
April 22.....	5,307	25
April 29.....	5,406	51
May 6.....	4,871	46
May 13.....	5,129	23
May 20.....	5,422	27
May 27.....	5,487	19
June 3.....	5,835	18
June 10.....	5,589	22
June 17.....	5,390	22
June 24.....	5,799	23
July 1.....	5,591	20
July 8.....	5,696	17
July 15.....	5,748	18
July 22.....	5,882	24
July 29.....	5,523	21
Aug. 5.....	5,469	23
Aug. 12.....	5,442	13

French Shipping Losses

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The weekly statement of French shipping losses for the week ending Aug. 12 gives arrivals of vessels of all nationalities at French ports at 1010 and departures 1028. One French vessel over 1600 tons and three under 1600 tons were sunk and five were unsuccessfully attacked.

Details of Italian Shipping

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Particulars of Italian shipping for the week ending Aug. 12 gives arrivals of vessels of all nationalities at Italian ports as 550, with a gross tonnage of 339,245, departures 509 with a tonnage of 414,775 excluding fishing or small coasting vessels. There were six Italian steamers lost. Five sailing vessels, of which only one exceeded 100 tons, were also lost.



Lord Derby

British Secretary of State for War who took a leading part in reception given American troops on their arrival at Wellington Barracks

UNITED STATES
TROOPS PARADE
LONDON STREETS

(Continued from page one)

Every window and roof almost had by this time its group of sightseers, while among those lining the pavements, massed about the Nelson monument in Trafalgar Square, crowding every step of the long flight leading from the Mall to the Duke of York Column, and invading Victoria Memorial itself, were to be seen large numbers of Dominion soldiers, convalescent and discharged men, and representatives of the allied armies.

There could be no mistaking the enthusiasm. The cheering was charged with unmistakable feeling and none could fail to be impressed by the free but solidly carriage and serious intentness of the marchers. London had responded well to the appeal of the War Office for a display of flags and every building of any importance waved its welcome in this way to the visitors.

Tribute to American Army

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A glowing tribute to the American army and nation, as represented by the engineers unit which paraded the streets of London yesterday, was paid by the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, today in an interview.

"It was a thrilling spectacle and moved us very much," said the Prime Minister, as he recalled the spectacle of the khaki clad Americans marching past the War Office with thousands of persons cheering them. "It moved us because we knew the real significance of it; we knew that behind those fine fellows there is a nation of 100,000,000 that never yet has set its hand to any task it has not accomplished."

"They are a fine body of men. I went to the War Office to see them march by with the Cabinet, and the men made a great impression, not only upon members of the Cabinet and myself, but also upon the military advisers of the Government who were there with us."

RUSSIANS SOUND
SAYS MR. ROOT

(Continued from page one)

hearers that the insidious propaganda which had wrought so much harm in Russia were working steadily in America and might do far-reaching damage unless stopped.

The day's ceremonies began at the City Hall. In the Aldermanic Chamber, the Mayor and his committee waited to greet the members of the commission. Mr. Root's colleagues, who accompanied him on the day's round of ceremonies were Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Rear Admiral J. H. Glennon, John R. Mott, Cyrus H. McCormick, Samuel R. Berton, James Duncan, Charles Edward Russell, Col. T. Bentley Mott, Col. R. E. L. Michie, Basil Miles, Maj. Stanley Washburn, and Lieut. Alva D. Bernhard.

The members of the Mayor's committee were Oscar S. Straus, William A. Prendergast, Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Nichill M. Oustinnoff, Theodore Roosevelt, Charles E. Hughes, Charles H. Boynton, Arthur Woods, Robert Adamson, George T. Wilson, Maj.-Gen. Daniel Appleton, Capt. William H. Haskell, Commander E. S. Kellogg, Basil Soldatenko, George McAneny, William Fellowes Morgan, George R. Shedd, Daniel Guggenheim, John G. Agar, Walter Scott, Leon G. Godley, George Featherstone, and Richard Patterson Jr.

In greeting the commission Mayor Mitchell said: "We have understood that in Russia there is being tried out today the effectiveness and the future of democracy, and we have known that you went to Russia for the people of the United States to hear the people of that great nation in the undertaking. You have been able to strengthen the hands of Kerensky in his great work, and you have con-

tributed thereby to the success of the allied nations in this war."

The Mayor then introduced Mr. Straus, who welcomed the commission on behalf of the citizens of New York.

"It will ever be remembered," said Mr. Straus, "that America was first among the nations to extend its official recognition to the new Russia and to welcome her into the family of democratic nations. The President deemed it of the first importance to interpret the spirit of our great democracy, with its trials, struggles and triumphs, to our youngest com-panion and ally, and he selected from among all of our citizens the foremost of our constructive statesmen, and placed him at the head of this important and extraordinary commission."

He told of the conviction of some Americans early in the war that in America had no part, and went on: "The past three years have clearly revealed that the Prussian eagle, like the Romanoff eagle, is not a symbol of light, but a vulture of darkness in the domain of freedom, and that wherever they wing their flight international anarchy and moral desolation follow in their wake. The Russian people have brought their bird of prey to earth, and, unless the German people will profit by the logic of events and destroy the vulture that is eating out their souls, the war must go on to the bitter end."

"Let our people not forget that this is an American war no less than it is a French, a British and an Italian war. It is a war for freedom against the common enemy, the treacherous betrayer of the world's trust, and no one can be loyal to America who is not at the same time the determined enemy of the foes of freedom."

Mayor Mitchell presented Mr. Root as its first recipient of the medal of the National Arts Club, awarded for "distinguished valor in the service of the United States," saying that in leaving his life of safety to "undertake the hazards of the mission," Mr. Root had shown the "American valor and fighting spirit" the medal was designed to signify.

Mr. Root, in his reply, observed that this was the first fruit of the mission which had not been shared with perfect equality among its members.

"The duty which was imposed upon the special diplomatic mission to Russia," Mr. Root continued, "was one of very great importance and significance, but its performance required no extraordinary qualities and involved no extraordinary merit. The way was plain, and we had each one of us, merely to do our best as best we could in the discharge of a simple and imperative duty. We did the best we knew how. We did it with the most perfect harmony and with whatever strength comes from united action."

Drawn from all parts of the country, selected with an evident purpose to represent different points of view of the American people—a soldier, a sailor, a manufacturer, a retired capitalist, a banker, a labor leader, a Socialist, a New York lawyer—we all were absolutely united in our conception of the spirit of our mission and in the union of our effort to perform our duty.

"It is not the first time that the importance of the cause has been transferred to the individuals who have represented the cause. It was a great cause, it was a great mission. There never was in history a people finding itself in a more difficult and perilous position than the people of Russia found themselves a few months ago."

"They had been accustomed to receive orders and to obey. They had no habits of thought which would enable them, the great body of them, to evolve institutions through which to govern. And so this vast people who had never been permitted to speak or write or think upon self-government was left confused, bewildered, gathering in little groups in aimless and needless discussion. Then came the propaganda of the extreme socialists and anarchists, of the Internationals, the analogue in Russia to the I. W. W. of this country; the men whose model is that the worst is the best; the men who seek to destroy the industrial organization of the world, to destroy the nationalism of the world with a far-off dream in its place of a univer-

sal brotherhood to govern all the world in harmony and peace."

These men, aided by thousands who had swarmed back to Russia from America, thousands who returned vilifying and abusing the land that gave them refuge, gave them security, gave them liberty to think and speak and act; these men returned to Russia, declaring America to be as tyrannous as the Tsar, and calling for the destruction, not for the setting up, of competent government in Russia, but for the destruction of all governments—of America, of England, of France, of Italy, and, incidentally, of Germany. They poisoned the minds of the workmen and of peasants and of soldiers. Their definite and distinct object was to destroy the whole industrial and national system of Russia. And they had the power in Petrograd, for there at the beginning the garrison adhered to them.

"Into this condition of vast confusion and bewilderment was thrust a great German propaganda. Thousands of German agents swarmed over the line immediately upon the coming of the revolution. They awakened all the pro-German in Russia. They spent money like water. Millions upon millions were used. They bought people; they bribed people; they bought newspapers; they established newspapers; they circulated literature; they went to and fro among the troops at the front. They said, 'Why go on fighting? This was the Czar's war; it was not your war; why go on? Let us have peace.'"

"And the people of Russia, the soldiers of Russia, were wearied of war, as all the rest of Europe, and peace seemed so desirable to them that for the moment it seemed as if this German propaganda had captured Russia, had done what her arms never could do, captured Russia; and they made common cause with the Internationals, the extremists. These men who were preaching a great world union, of human freedom, made common cause with the bribing and insidious agents of the German autocracy to overcome the freedom of Russia, and against these influences, with this attempt, with untrained minds, to build up a new republic, with the enemy at its gates, and the insidious influences sapping all their power, a few men in Russia made the bravest, noblest, most gallant fight of our time for the safety of human freedom and the building up of free self-government in their country."

"It was the function of this mission not merely to carry a message of friendship and good feeling from the United States to Russia. As events developed before we reached Russia, it became the function of this group of American citizens to carry to the people of Russia a message of faith in democracy, to say to them: 'Take heart, be of good cheer; faint not, despair not. We say to you from the hundred million free people of America, who for 140 years have been fighting the battles of democracy, that there lives a power in democracy that will overcome all evil, and it is with you, and with it you will triumph.'"

"And since our departure from Petrograd processes that began before have been going on along the lines that were explained to us before we left, and the results that the Government then had in mind have been worked out and are there today, with Kerensky, that man of conviction, of intense purpose, of tremendous personality, devoted to his great cause. Kerensky, who, when we were there, was agreed upon by the members of the Government for his present position, now rules the destinies of Russia and with him are wise, prudent, sagacious men of affairs."

"And so we have come back with faith in Russia, faith in the qualities of character that are the essential tests of competency for self-government, faith in the purpose, the persistency, and the power of the Russian people to keep themselves free, and they know that they cannot be free, that they cannot build up a structure of government based upon and conforming to the life and character and genius of the Russian people if Germany is allowed to dominate in their land."

Mr. Root turned last night in his speech at the Union League Club, following a reception given by that body to the commission, the danger of pro-German propaganda in America.

"I feel," he said, "that there are still some American who do not quite understand why we are fighting. If they did, these pro-German traitors who are selling our country, who are endeavoring by opposition and obstruction in Congress to make what America does in preparation for the war so ineffective that when our young men go to the firing line they will meet defeat—if the people all understood why it is that we are going into this war they would rise and crush these traitors down to earth."

"There are men walking about the streets of this city tonight that ought to be taken out at sunrise tomorrow and shot for treason. They are doing their work under false pretense, they are pretending to be for the country and they are lying every day and in every word. They are covering themselves with the cloak of pretended Americanism; and if we are competent and fit for our liberty we will find them out and get at them."

"There are some newspapers published in this city every day the editors of which deserve conviction and execution for treason. And sooner or later they will get it."

ANTISELECTION
MEETINGS BARRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MACON, Ga.—The Macon City Council has adopted resolutions denying the use of any public buildings for anti-draft meetings, one of which, it was reported, was to have been held in this city. The resolution directs the police not to permit anti-draft demonstrations of any character within the city limits.

JAPANESE FOR
COOPERATION

Viscount Ishii Says His Nation Is Convinced United States Means to Do Right—Doubt and Misunderstanding Gone

A PACIFIC PORT—In an address here last night, Viscount Ishii, leader of the Japanese war mission, said all doubts and misconceptions which may have existed between Japan and the United States have been wholly cleared away in the last three days.

"You have convinced my Government and people that the heart of the great West is all right," he said, "and that friendly cooperation, from now on, is to be the keynote of all relations between America and Japan."

The Ambassador gave a dinner to Breckinridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, and others.

During the last three days I have been making what I believe you call in America a whirlwind campaign," said Viscount Ishii.

"The unstinted honors which you have extended to this mission are a notice to all the world that America and Japan are standing side by side in the great issues of the day."

"Your action clears away many a doubt and misunderstanding on the part of the people of both countries as to our mutual aims and aspirations and makes it possible for every fair-minded man to believe there are no pending questions between America and Japan which, approached in this spirit, are not susceptible of honorable and fair adjustment."

China and the War

Statement From Foreign Office Explains Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cable advices received at the Chinese legation announce that the Chinese foreign office has issued a statement relating to the declaration of the existence of the state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary. The statement is as follows:

"In view of the many kinds of German intrigue seeking to create disorder in China, the Chinese Government found it impossible to wait for the convocation of Parliament before declaring the existence of the state of war with Germany, especially since the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Imperial German Government had been previously approved by Parliament almost unanimously."

"Austria-Hungary has all along been acting in concert with the German Imperial Government. Moreover, the Austrians, like the Germans, have special settlements in China, which might easily be used by Germans, who speak the same language as Austrians, as a base of operation for further intrigues, thereby rendering the situation all the more difficult for China to cope with."

"The Chinese Government, therefore, was unable to adopt a different attitude toward Austria-Hungary, but was constrained, as an act of self-protection, simultaneously to accord her the same treatment as was accorded Germany."

POLICE RAID IRISH PREMISES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—The police yesterday raided the National Volunteer headquarters at Dublin, Belfast, Northeast Ulster and elsewhere on the grounds that rifles, revolvers and ammunition stored there were insufficiently protected against falling into undesirable hands. The premises searched in Dublin were those of the Irish Volunteers, led by Colonel Moore, brother of the novelist, who lately broke away from the national committee.

Filene's

"THE
CYLINDER
SILHOUETTE
FOR AUTUMN"Says the latest weekly
Filene Paris letter

"Confirmation of the Fall silhouette now comes out fairly definitely in the perfectly straight figure."

"This line is called 'natural,' but of course it is not. When we were at Deauville, the girls went in swimming; and as always in France, they wore the tight jersey trunks for actual swimming. It was funny to see how old-fashioned they looked, in the natural curves of the hip, back and bust. It was as if they had worn old-fashioned corsets, with tight laced waists. When they dressed again, all these curves were blotted out by the straight fall of their dresses and thin, wide, loose, hip sashes."

"Coats, suits, day and evening gowns all take the straight line from shoulder to shoe top. Hats by their wide brims and full crowns do their best to carry the straight line upward and continue the effect of width and roundness."

—Washington St., at Summer Boston

ALLIES' NEEDS TO BE CONSIDERED

Legislative Program Will Be Mapped Out for Congress After Study by Financial Leaders of Whole Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Financial leaders in Congress are studying the latest war needs of the belligerents fighting against German autocracy, and shortly, it is anticipated, a definite program of new legislation will be mapped out. Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury has made it plain to the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee that it is imperative for the present session of Congress to authorize a bond issue of at least \$1,000,000,000, to be used for loans to the Allies. Domestic financial needs are not so urgent at the present moment, it is learned.

Chairman Simmons of the Finance Committee indicated that consideration was being given to the proposal to issue new bonds at a higher rate of interest than previous issues, namely at 4 per cent. The exact form of the bonds will be decided upon by the House committee, final legislation always originating in the lower branch of Congress according to law.

Senator Simmons said the necessity of issuing domestic bonds was not imperative, as the present \$5,000,000,000 revenue bill will be ample for present needs. He indicated also that the total amount of the revenue bill will in all probability be increased in the Senate by amendments.

Debate on the revenue bill was resumed again this afternoon, Senator Bankhead of Alabama continuing a prepared speech. The Senator advocates a plan for obtaining revenue from war profits that is different both from the plan adopted by the House and that devised by the Finance Committee. He proposes a graduated tax on profits above \$500 and above 3 per cent of the actual capital invested.

REAL ESTATE

Thomas M. Smith has taken title to a number of small properties located in Charlestown to the Jeremiah P. O'Riordan estate. They consist of a brick house and 1560 square feet of land at 59 Warren Street, assessed for \$10,000, including \$2100 on the land, a brick and frame building at 385 Bunker Hill Street, assessed for \$4300 including \$2800 on the 3235 square feet of land. Three frame buildings at 1 to 5 Riordan Place, assessed for \$9000 including \$1200 on the 3942 square feet of land. A frame house and 930 square feet of land at 33 Laurens Street, valued at \$1500 and half of this amount is on the lot.

Another transaction closed in South Boston transfers a group of brick and frame buildings at 295 to 305 A Street, together with 14,173 square feet of land, from the Bartholomew Company of New York to the Albert and J. M. Anderson Manufacturing Company of Maine. This property carries a total assessment of \$54,500 and \$42,500 of it applies on the land.

Edward B. Bayley has today transferred title on an improved property at 15 Hereford Street, Back Bay, to Gerald A. Bramwell, who buys for occupancy. The property is assessed for a total of \$15,500, of which amount \$5500 is on the 1350 square feet of land. T. Dennis, Reginald and Richard DeBlais Boardman acted for the purchaser, while the grantor was represented by Codman & Street.

Deeds involving the transfer of property in Roxbury and Newton have also gone to record. The Roxbury parcel is 1171 to 1179 Harrison Avenue, and consists of a three-story brick and stone building, now used as a stable. The lot contains 11,055 square feet. The entire assessment is \$55,000. Katherine C. McCarthy conveyed title to Alonzo N. Burbank. The parcel in Newton, owned by Mr. Burbank and conveyed to Miss McCarthy, is a large estate on Park Avenue, being a mansion house, stable and 131,555 square feet of land. The property is valued at \$35,000. Codman & Street and Brock's Real Estate Agency were the brokers in the transaction.

LEASE IN SOUTH BOSTON

The trustees of Summer Street Extension Trust are erecting a three-story building on part of their land on Summer Street between C and D streets. The entire building has been leased from date of completion for wool storage. The building is to be equipped with three freight elevators, one passenger elevator and five whips, is to have a frontage of 125 feet on Summer Street and run back 240 feet to Fargo Street, and each floor will have an area of 20,000 square feet. Two spur tracks of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad will be run from Fargo Street to Summer Street on one side and a large shipping court is to be provided on the other side. This is to be the finest appointed wool building in the entire district. George F. Shepard, architect. The lease was negotiated by C. W. Whittier & Brother.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Demand for Dorchester property continues from week to week with unabated interest, quite a number of properties changing hands today. Max Brown bought from Philip Rubinovitz et al. three frame buildings situated at 14 to 22 Wayland Street, together with 9135 square feet of land. Total assessed valuation is \$12,600, of which the land carries \$5000.

Charles M. Sawyer has bought from Oscar F. Staples, a new frame house and 4254 square feet of land at 114 Hancock Street, assessed for \$8000. This includes \$1500 on the land.

John A. Mattson and wife have purchased a frame dwelling and 4337

square feet of land from Mary J. O'Brien, valued at \$6400, including \$600 on the lot. The location is at 6 Homer Street.

Papers have gone to record from Helen A. Stiller to Anna Cohen, buyer of a frame dwelling and 5000 square feet of land situated at 15 Johnston Road. Total valuation is \$6200 including \$1000 on the lot.

Elizabeth A. Miller has sold to Thomas J. Cudmore, who has just resold to Elizabeth M. Conners, the frame dwelling house and 4339 square feet of land at 24 Belfort Street, all taxed on a valuation of \$5900, which includes \$1300 on the land.

Final papers have been placed on record from Thomas Bubler, trustee, to Blanche E. Nolan, in the sale of a brick house and 2050 square feet of land at 124 Brooke Avenue, Dorchester. This estate is taxed for \$4500 with \$1000 of that amount on the land.

ROXBURY AND WEST ROXBURY

John J. Conway and wife have purchased from Catherine Kenney the frame dwelling and 2975 square feet of land at 8 Carmel Street, Roxbury. The property carries an assessment of \$7200, and includes \$1899 land value.

Mary E. Hayes et al. have purchased from James A. McDevitt two frame houses and 4900 square feet of land at 41 and 43 Paul Gore Street, West Roxbury, valued by the assessors at \$7300. Of this amount \$1500 is land value.

BRIGHTON AND BACK BAY

The Jenney Manufacturing Company, which has erected a number of gasoline stations about Boston, has taken title to 9512 square feet of land at the corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Wade Street, in the Brighton district, valued at about 30 cents a square foot. Louville V. Niles was the grantor, deed coming through Byron R. Mitchell.

Property purchased by William N. Ambler at 115 Newbury Street has been resold to Robert D. Trimble. It is valued at \$33,000.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the ordered publication:

Providence St., 65-67, Ward 7; Jenney Mfg. Co., W. P. Kearns Co.; brick gasoline station. Massachusetts Ave., 201-209, Ward 7; C. Cesana, Putnam & Cox; brick stores. Egmont Rd., 8, rear, Ward 25; N. A. Polansky, J. Schwartz; brick garage. Williams St., 14, Ward 22; B. F. Sturtevant, James T. Ball; brick mfg. Hamilton St., 21, rear, Ward 18; Neil J. McKee; frame garage. Neponset Ave., 220, Ward 20; F. M. Hanford, Brooks, Skinner Co.; frame garage. Dunham St., 10, Ward 11; M. Lynch; alter stores. Massachusetts Ave., 168-174, Ward 7; Rhodes Bros. Trust, W. C. Collett; alter stores and offices. Summer St., 169-173, Ward 5; Simon Vorenberg, A. M. Bowditch; alter stores and offices. Dock Square, 18-22 1/2, Ward 5; Hemenway estate; alter mercantile. Broad St., 113, Ward 5; C. E. Cutting et al., trs.; alter mercantile.

SHIPPING NEWS

Mackerel were brought to Boston today by several vessels, and the wholesale prices were lower, dealers quoting slightly more than 7 cents per pound. Receipts were heavy and came in as follows: Emelia D., 27,000 pounds, George Hudson 60,000, Harmony 35,000, Lois H. Corkum 28,000, and Thelma 25,000.

Fresh groundfish arrivals today were: Str. Billow 76,300 pounds, schooners Valerie 69,000, Frances S. Grueby 29,800, Patriot 35,600, and Matthew S. Greer 30,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$6@7.50, steak cod, \$11@11.50, market cod \$6@7; pollock, \$8.50@10.50, large hake \$7.50, and small hake \$5.50.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Nautilus 6 bbls. salted mackerel, M. E. Hart, 158, Enterprise 20,000 pounds fresh mackerel, Robert & Edwin 10,000, Dorcas 45,000, all fresh mackerel. Mystery 40,000 fresh fish and Elsie from the banks with salted cod. The new schooner Corinthian arrived for a local firm, built at the James shipyard.

One of the largest sums ever earned by mackerel fishermen went to the crew of the schooner Mary F. Curtis, Capt. Lemuel Firth, when the vessel stocked \$9713 for a recent trip, each man on board receiving \$225 for his share of a three weeks' trip.

One trip of swordfish arrived at the fish pier today, the Motor having 53 fish. Capt. A. E. Pennington, said that his vessel was leaking slightly, and would be repaired before putting to sea again. All the overdue swordfishermen are now in port expecting the Daniel and Alice L. Stetson. Swordfish sold at wholesale today for 16 1/2 cents per pound.

DRAFT FRAUD TRIALS SET FOR MONDAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. Samuel J. Bernfeld, Louis Cheroy and Kalman Broder, indicted on charges of draft frauds in New York, were arraigned today before United States Justice Augustus N. Hand and their trials set for Monday. At the same time District Attorney Swann began an investigation into the fourth board to be cast under suspicion.

CONVENTION TAKES RECESS

Another debate on the Curtis anti-draft resolution in the Massachusetts constitutional convention is scheduled for next Tuesday, to which date the convention adjourned late yesterday after an all day discussion of proposed amendments to the Curtis proposition.

DRAFT ISSUES STILL ARISING

Exemption Investigators Expected to Aid in Straightening Out Difficulties Encountered by Massachusetts Local Boards

Appointment by Governor McCall of so-called exemption investigators is being awaited by local boards and by men within the draft call who have filed exemption claims on the ground of dependents. While local boards are continuing in allowing claims on dependent grounds, it is uncertain whether all of these decisions will be upheld.

In many instances exemption is taken to the stringent formulas laid down by the Massachusetts district boards that only in event of absolute proof being presented that dependents will become State charges will exemption be granted married men.

Some of the local boards have announced that they will follow the rule of the original order, namely that married men with dependents are to be exempted. Dr. Thomas V. Toohy, chairman of Division 14, said: "We are going to abide by the original order. That has been our ruling on affidavits already acted upon, and I believe it will be the rule in the future. In my opinion, married men with dependents should be exempted."

Former Representative Shirley P. Graves, chairman of Division 16, Roxbury, stated that his board would follow the law as originally laid down.

Dr. Walter R. Mansfield, chairman of division board in Ward 7, says that his board will decide upon the merits of each individual case. He states the Government left it to the local boards to secure a draft army from the residents of each district, and that his board will do its best to secure the desired men. He intimated that it is none of the appeal board's business how local boards rule on exemptions.

"I would not send a man with a wife and child dependent upon him to the firing line," said Chairman G. Frank McDonald of division 15 board. "We have already exempted married men with dependents."

In defining his interpretation of the draft law, Miles O'Brien, chairman of Division 17 Board, Dorchester, says: "According to the rules laid down by the War Department we are advised to exercise humane judgment as well as to observe the letter of the law, and if we are to exercise that humane judgment advised by the War Department, then married men with families are to be exempted. They have been and will continue to be by the board of which I am chairman. The entire board is in harmony on this phase of the draft."

The policy of exempting every married man with a dependent wife and child has been followed by division 25 selection board, Winthrop and Revere, of which Judge Charles J. Brown, associate justice of the East Boston District Court is chairman.

In Division 2, Cambridge, 50 married men have been exempted from service, and in discussing the situation former Senator William W. Davis, chairman of the board, said: "In my opinion Judge Charles M. Bruce of Malden has taken altogether too radical a view of the matter, and while his ruling may follow the actual letter of the law, our instructions specifically state that the board shall use judgment."

Another Drawing Is Planned

Young men of draft age who attempted to escape registration are being rounded up by the score and without any great trouble, according to Charles F. Gettemy, director of military enrollment. Cards of other Massachusetts men who registered in foreign countries are also being received at the State House, and another drawing to determine red ink numbers, the fourth so far, will take place tomorrow morning.

Among the cards which arrived at Mr. Gettemy's office today was Richard Howes O'Brien's. The young man, who lives at 127 Harrison Avenue, Cambridge, has been employed as an ambulance driver on French battlefields. Another was that of Harrison Otis Pickering of 772 Blue Hill Avenue, a piano teacher, who registered July 8 with the American consul in Kingston, Jamaica.

A number also will be assigned tomorrow to Herbert M. Sherman of 2 Kilby Street, Worcester. Sherman is an accountant employed by the Standard Oil Company in Hongkong, China, and saw service in the Philippine constabulary as a first lieutenant for four years. Harold Holden of 704 Fourth Street, Fall River, who has been employed on cattleboat plying between American and French ports, and Charles Philip Sheridan, 19 Oak Street, Everett, who has seen service as a gunner's mate in the United States Navy, will also receive numbers tomorrow.

BOSTON TAX SHARE TO BE \$3,778,569.60

Boston's share of the proceeds of the income tax will total \$3,778,569.60, according to an announcement made this noon by Tax Commissioner Trefry. The total amount to be distributed is \$11,690,000, this being the amount which it is estimated will be left of the tax when the expenses of administration, amounting to \$310,000, have been paid.

Under the law, each city and town in the State is to receive from the proceeds of the tax an amount which it would have received, with the 1915 tax rate, upon the reduction in its personal property assessed in 1917, as compared with 1915. To satisfy the claims of the cities and towns under

this provision, \$8,790,000 will be required.

This leaves the sum of \$2,900,000 for the second distribution, which under the statute is on the basis of the State tax. This is, each city and town receives a part of the \$2,900,000 which is in proportion to its share of the State tax. It amounts, in effect, to a rebate of slightly more than 26 per cent on the State tax.

The figures are not yet complete for the entire State, but below are shown the figures for some of the larger municipalities: Brookline, \$614,076.60; Milton, \$229,373.17; Wellesley, \$100,774.05; New Bedford, \$161,394.49; Chelsea, \$19,314; Revere, \$18,177.72; Winthrop, \$33,310.79; Falmouth, \$123,862.06; Dalton, \$37,861.93; Great Barrington, \$54,677.46; Pittsfield, \$57,985.90; Beverly, \$246,235.78; Gloucester, \$62,155.75; Haverhill, \$82,644.74; Lawrence, \$73,245.88; Lynn, \$183,377.90; Manchester, \$104,839.57; Nahant, \$61,307.44; Newburyport, \$45,209.14; Salem, \$117,414.50; Swampscott, \$83,535.44; Chicopee, \$13,775; Holyoke, \$84,718.79; Springfield, \$288,993.24.

BOSTON PUBLIC MARKET QUESTION BEFORE GOVERNOR

Mayor Curley Awaiting Action on Request That Police Commissioner Withdraw Stand

Mayor Curley and the superintendents of the Faneuil and Quincy markets of Boston are awaiting action on the part of Governor McCall in response to the Mayor's request that Commissioner O'Meara of the Department of Police be asked to withdraw from his stand forbidding the establishing of public markets in certain public squares of the streets in different sections of the city. So far there has been no intimation that the Police Department will make any power to permit the use of the public squares as markets.

The market officials, meanwhile, are making a study of the situation in Boston and laying their plans for the opening of several street markets should the Police Commissioner decide to allow them to be established. Blackstone Park, near Brookline Street, in the South End, is one locality favorably considered by the market officials of Boston. Another place which they think would be practical because it would be central to such a large population is James Street, in the South End. Other parking places in Boston streets are being considered by Superintendent Graham of the market department and Peter J. Connolly, deputy superintendent of markets.

Both of the market superintendents believe the establishing of public markets in Boston this year rests with the Governor and the Commissioner of Police. The superintendents do not have the greatest faith in the proposition to throw open the playgrounds to farmers and garden truck men. Most of these playgrounds are situated so that people using them as market places would have to walk considerable distances.

The market experts say vegetable markets must be near the people or they will not go to them, but will buy from hawkers and peddlers or go to the central city markets. The farmers know this, too, and Superintendent Graham and Deputy Superintendent Connolly have found it difficult to persuade the truck farmers to say that they will drive their wagons to the public playgrounds for retail trade. The superintendents have talked with several scores of vegetable growers, but are not yet ready to announce the opening of the temporary markets in the playgrounds.

A report from J. Frank O'Hare, of the advisory committee of the State Food Administrator, who was asked by Mayor Curley to urge Governor McCall to direct Commissioner O'Meara to permit the public street markets, is awaited at City Hall and by the city market officials. It is hoped that the State House will intercede for the public markets in Boston, for the officials in charge of the situation do not hesitate to say that the really practical market will be had only when the hawkers and peddlers can stand their wagons in the streets and sell to the people near their own homes.

Edward McGrady, president, and P. Henry Jennings, business agent, of the Boston Central Labor Union, have told Mayor Curley that the people of Boston, represented in the labor union, would insist on the establishment and maintenance of markets where farmers and hawkers could sell the products of farms direct to consumers. Messrs. McGrady and Jennings said they would ask Governor McCall to act under the power given him by the Emergency Defense Law to suspend the law which Police Commissioner O'Meara says forbids his allowing wagons to stand in the streets long enough to permit sales in a street public market. Governor McCall is out of the city and is not expected to return until next Monday.

FOOD FOUND IN STONE QUARRY

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Matthew McEvoy, county superintendent of highways, has brought in several pieces of coal from the stone quarry in Southernland's gully, where stone is being taken out to be used on the highway running from Penn Yan southerly on the east side of Lake Keuka which the county is improving, says the Democrat Chronicle.

Between strata of stone Mr. McEvoy found a layer of coal about one inch in thickness. Whether further blasting will discover veins of coal thick enough for mining is an interesting question.

NUMBERS GIVEN ARMY DIVISIONS

War Department Designates Groupings of States in Organization of Both Regular Forces and of National Guard

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department today assigned numbers to the divisions of the new national army as follows:

Seventy-sixth division, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut; seventy-seventh, metropolitan portion of New York; seventy-eighth, remainder of New York and Northern Pennsylvania; seventy-ninth, Southern Pennsylvania; eightieth, New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia; eighty-first, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina; eighty-second, Georgia, Alabama and Florida; eighty-third, Ohio and West Virginia; eighty-fourth, Indiana and Kentucky; eighty-fifth, Michigan and Wisconsin; eighty-sixth, Illinois; eighty-seventh, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi; eighty-eighth, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota; eighty-ninth, Kansas, Missouri and Colorado; ninetieth, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma; ninetieth, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.

National guard divisions will be numbered as follows:

Twenty-sixth division, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut; twenty-seventh, New York; twenty-eighth, Pennsylvania; twenty-ninth, New Jersey, Virginia, Delaware, and District of Columbia and Maryland; thirtieth, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina; thirty-first, Georgia, Alabama and Florida; thirty-second, Michigan and Wisconsin; thirty-third, Illinois; thirty-fourth, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota; thirty-fifth, Missouri and Kansas; thirty-sixth, Texas and Oklahoma; thirty-seventh, Ohio and West Virginia; thirty-eighth, Indiana and Kentucky; thirty-ninth, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas; fortieth, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico; forty-first, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming.

STOCKHOLM AS RUSSIA SEES IT

(Continued from page one)

the foreign press on the Provisional Russian Government's attitude toward the Stockholm conference. Reuters Agency publishes a statement from an authoritative source. The statement begins and ends by reaffirming that the Stockholm conference cannot from its nature bind the Government, nor could its decisions have a character which must exclusively and solely belong to the "decision of our allied governments." It adds, however, that the Government has always been far from intending to refuse passports for Stockholm, its view being that it is useful that questions concerning war and peace should be submitted for discussion to the Socialist International and in the person of the French Minister and Foreign Minister has similarly informed the allied governments that it considers it undesirable to raise any obstacles whatever to participation in the conference.

Former Tsar Removed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The removal of the former Tsar and his family from Tsarskoe Selo to a new residence is officially announced. The Bourgeois Gazette in this connection mentions Siberia.

BAKERS DISCUSS PRICES OF BREAD

(Continued from page one)

point out that small families will not use a larger loaf in a day and that practically all bakers' bread is not very good after keeping for a day. It is pointed out that the price in bread was increased when flour was around \$16.50 a barrel and that at present the wholesale price hovers around \$12.50, so that many feel a reduction in price or an increase in size is justified. To this fact, some bakers reply that in the meantime operating expenses have increased so much that they would have to have cheaper flour to offset it.

Others claim that the rise in the price of bread was justified long before it was made, as the bakers held off to the last, realizing that any unnecessary increase would prejudice the public opinion and lead to a decrease in the consumption of bakers' bread. The wholesale carload price of bakers' flour in the latter part of last May, when the five-cent loaf of bread was given up was \$11 a barrel.

Food Prices Published

U. S. Bureau in Cooperation With State Commission Issues Bulletin

Cooperation between the Massachusetts Food Commission and the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture starts today with the joint publication of a market news bulletin, giving the farmers' and retail prices. H. E. Larsen is the agent of the bureau and F. A. Colburn does the investigating for the State. At first the news bulletin was completely under the supervision of the State commission but later it was transferred to the Bureau of Markets and today appears in what is expected to be its final stage as a cooperative product of the two

SHIPPING BOARD LAPSES BARED

Attempted Defense of Former Chairman Denman in Senate Calls Out Array of Charges of Official Inefficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charges that the Federal Shipping Board, under its former organization, had let shipbuilding contracts which were not for the best interest of the Government, were made in the Senate on Wednesday by Senator Smoot of Utah. The Senator charged that in one instance a "broken down politician" had blossomed forth overnight into a great shipbuilder, and had been advanced 10 per cent on his contracts by the Shipping Board. Senator Stone of Missouri asked to know the name of the person, but this information was refused until such time as Senator Smoot's resolution, asking for details of the shipping contracts, had been received from the Shipping Board.

Senator Phelan launched the debate by reading into the Congressional Record a statement by William Denman, former chairman of the Shipping Board, in defense of his position in the controversy which resulted in the President reorganizing the board. Senator Lodge commended President Wilson for this reorganization, declaring it to have been for the good of the country, and he expressed his approval of the ability and purpose of the present board, saying that it has the confidence of the country.

Senator Lodge charged that Mr. Denman did not calculate General Goethals should retain his position as general manager of the Fleet Corporation. He claimed that because of the inefficiency of the former board, four ships built at United States yards were permitted to go to sea under flags of other nations, and that while the Government seriously needed ships, the only thing done by the former board was to quarrel through the press. He said that a half million tons of German ships had been turned over to the board, but that they were not put into condition for sea service until Secretary of War Baker managed to have the Navy Department take them over. Then, he said, the vessels were rapidly put into condition, and most of them are now ready for sea.

POLAND REJECTS BERLIN SCHEME

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—According to a Cracow telegram a serious conflict has arisen in Poland concerning the control of schools of national minorities. The German Government demands that they shall be directly controlled from Berlin, while the Poles reject the scheme as absolutely unacceptable.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—Administration of justice in the Kingdom of Poland will be handed over to the Polish authorities Sept. 1, when the Council of State will establish a Ministry of Justice and Hierarchy of Courts. These are the first actual powers placed in the hands of the Council of State. The council is unable to accept the educational plan submitted by the German authorities and hence declines to undertake the school administration.

PORT OF BRUNSWICK WANTS DEFENSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Two resolutions have been adopted by the House of the State Legislature here urging the national Government to provide adequate defenses for the port of Brunswick and requesting that use be made of a navy yard site on Blythes Island, acquired by the federal Government 60 years ago.

The navy yard site was purchased after several naval experts had made an exhaustive report showing that it was the most available site on the southeastern coast. For some reason the land was never used. The resolution urges Congress to take up the matter and develop the site as a naval and repair yard.

Defenses are requested because the port is coming to be an important shipbuilding center.

TRENCH WORK AT WILLIAMS

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—To gain experience in trench work such as is being carried on at the western front, the Williams Reserve Officers Training Corps took to the recently constructed trenches last night for a period of 24 hours. Canadian officers are furnishing instruction, having had three years' experience on the firing line. Companies A and B were in the trenches yesterday, and companies C and D are having instruction today.

UNION FREIGHT DEFICIT

A deficit of \$14,133 for the quarter ended June 30 last has been reported to the Public Service Commission by the Union Freight Railroad of Boston. Last year for the corresponding period, the road reported a profit of \$33,445.

COST OF WHEAT GROWING

LONDON, England—British Board of Agriculture estimates cost of growing an acre of wheat in 1917 at £11 1s. 6d., as compared with pre-war cost of £7 17s. 11d. in 1913, an advance of 40.2 per cent.

SIX-CENT MILK IS SOLD FOR 13

Investigation Into Expense of Distribution Shows 60 Per Cent of Product Reaches Users at Double the Cost

Investigation into the distributing cost of milk in the large cities of Massachusetts by State Food Commissioner Henry B. Endicott and the committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, shows that the milk contractors in Boston are charging 13 cents a quart for milk, 60 per cent of which costs them 6 cents a quart at the receiving station at East Somerville. These figures are based upon the zone schedule of prices of the New England Milk Producers Association, and accepted by the large contractors in Boston.

As a new schedule of zone prices for the farmers is now being arranged by the officials of the New England Milk Producers Association on a basis of an increase of from 1 to 5 cents a quart to become operative on Oct. 1, it is expected that another advance in the price of delivered milk in Boston will be announced by the distributors within the next 46 days.

Under the zone system of milk prices adopted six months ago by the New England Milk Producers Association, the farmer is paid on a basis of the distance from the city. The farmers' prices show a decrease of from 44.1 cents for an 8 1/2-quart can of milk produced within 20 miles of the city to 45 cents a can for milk shipped from points 250 miles or more from Boston. The contractors also pay on a basis of \$3.53 for 100 pounds of nearby milk and \$2.48 for milk from the most distant points.

As 60 per cent of the milk shipped to Boston is produced at points between 160 and 200 miles of the city, it has been found more convenient and economical to make shipments from such points in large containers of 40 quarts, called jugs. The producers association has arranged a schedule of prices for these 40-quart jugs, ranging from \$3.07 for nearby milk to \$2.16 for milk from extreme points. It will be seen that the contractors pay a fraction of a cent more a quart for nearby milk shipped in 40-quart cans than for the same milk sent in 40-quart jugs, while the arrangement is reversed for milk from the distant zones.

All the milk shipped by members of the New England Milk Producers Association is claimed to be of the Massachusetts standard. The prices are for milk at the country railroad stations, to which the farmer must cart his product. Under the open car system of shipments decreed by the Interstate Commerce Commission the farmer pays the freight charges to the city, ranging from 3 1/2 cents a can for nearby milk to about 10 cents a can for milk shipped from points 250 miles from Boston. The producers association stipulates that wherever milk can be accepted at the railroad station in cans owned by the producers, the contractors will pay a premium of 2.3 cents on each hundred pounds of milk. The agreement also provides that where the contractors maintain country milk stations or agents for the inspection and receipt of milk such milk will be accepted at the shipping point and paid for on such a basis.

In addition it is provided that wherever milk is bought by weight and test, the schedule of prices shall apply to milk showing 3.50 per cent of butter fat. The contractors agree to pay a premium of 3.5 cents per hundred-weight for every 0.1 per cent above the 3.50 per cent of butter fat, and will deduct on the same ratio for milk which falls below the 3.50 per cent test.

As has been stated, the larger portion of the milk consumed in Boston, or about 60 per cent, is raised between 160 and 200 miles of the city, and for which the farmer receives an average of 46.1 cents a can or \$2.63 a hundred-weight. The collection centers or shipping points for this amount of milk are at White River Junction, Vt., Woodsville, N. H., and Auburn, Me. Randolph, Vt., and Greenfield, Mass., are heavy collection points, while the average daily shipment of milk from Newport, Vt., which is 232 miles from Boston, is 3500 cans, or nearly 30,000 quarts. Farmers in Northern Vermont are also large cream producers, but they make such shipments only on fixed days in the week and not daily. Most of these farmers two years ago were receiving 20 cents a can for milk at the country station, but their shipments today bring them an average of 45 cents a can for their product.

As the railroad rate into Boston from Newport, Vt., is 6 cents a can, the contractors pick up such milk at receiving station at East Somerville at a rate of 6 cents a quart. From East Somerville, which is within a mile of the State House, in Boston, to the customer in greater Boston this milk increases in value 116 per cent, due, according to the contractor, to the overhead charges. It is these overhead charges which are at present the subject of investigation by the State and city officials.

LEAGUE COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELECTED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Vacancies in the executive committee of the National Security League have been filled by the election of the following: Prof. Robert McN. McKelroy, Princeton University; Prof. Thomas F. Moran, Purdue University; Prof. Henry W. Farnum, Yale University; Mention B. Metcalf, Orange, N. J., and J. G. White, Franklin, Remington and George S. Hornblower of New York City. The removal of William Hale

Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, from membership on the executive board of the Chicago branch of the league is sought by the executive committee, because of alleged pacifist activities. It is announced that the committee has voted to require the Chicago branch to submit a report showing why Mayor Thompson should not be removed from the board.

STRINGENT EXPORT REGULATION NOW IN FORCE IN PORT

Stringent regulations governing the export of materials to the Allies and to neutral countries were put in force today at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House, Boston, where shippers may obtain one of the three prescribed license blanks authorizing their trade with overseas firms. One form covers shipment of goods to neutrals, another shipments to countries associated with the United States in war and the third, shipments of iron and steel to the Allies. Under a recent ruling of the United States Government, iron and steel may be shipped to the Allies only and when they must be used for war purposes, says Ansel R. Clark, agent of the bureau in Boston.

This step does away with the triplicate form of license issued since July 3 and covers the ground much more thoroughly, say officials, who admit that its use will require a larger force of clerks. Only one application need be made by the shipper under the new ruling, but this is quadrupled by the office force so that in the end even greater detail is made known concerning the shipment.

Because of the exigencies of war the work of the bureau has been changed, somewhat, say officials, as at present the question is not so much to find markets for the goods but to be sure that the goods do not reach any of the Central Powers. The new license regulation is in accordance with this trend of work in giving greater detail of the nature of the shipment, the vessel, character of commodity, identity of consignor and consignee, and other facts concerning the nationality, business and history of those concerned.

Mr. Clark expects to need more accountants to handle the new forms, especially, as E. B. Browne and F. A. Murphy, two of his principal clerks, have been notified to appear for examination for the selective draft. Mr. Clark is registered for the draft in Portland, Ore., where he has been actively connected with the export trade, and was agent for the bureau.

NEW PROBLEMS FOR THE SCHOOLS

Use of the machinery of the schools for the distribution of information and propaganda of one kind and another growing out of the war is a question of importance which Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts, sees awaiting school officials when the schools reopen next month. In many instances it will be a difficult thing to decide what is legitimate for the schools to accept and what is not, he says.

For instance, there is the question of the new liberty loan. Dr. Smith believes that the correlation of this national issue, of vital current interest with school studies, to show how the Government raises money, may be made of unquestionable educational value, but the use of the schools to work up subscriptions is another thing entirely, needing most careful and wise attention.

Food conservation is another subject which he says is bound to affect the schools. He expects that it will create a greater demand for training in domestic science and act as a spur to the whole, but how far it at all should be allowed to displace actual instruction of permanent practical value with what is temporary or which is intended chiefly to reach the parent through the child, should be decided only upon careful deliberation.

Military training in the schools also will come up for discussion. While a special committee of educators appointed at the National Education Association has reported emphatically against military training for boys of high school age, there are those who are urging it upon the schools in various communities.

GAMBLING IN R. I. TO BE SUPPRESSED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Following the \$12,000 holdup at the Mariaville Club, Governor Beekman issued the following statement:

"I have ordered all the sheriffs of the State to appear in my office Friday and intend to give them specific orders to immediately close up every gambling house in Rhode Island and to eliminate every nickel-in-the-slot machine from every saloon in the State. I intend to hold these sheriffs personally responsible for the carrying out of these orders, and pledge my word to the people of Rhode Island that during the balance of my occupancy of the Governor's chair no gambling house will again be operated in this State."

NAVY NEEDS MUSICIANS

Willard E. Jacobs, a veteran of the Spanish-American war, who enrolled as a wardroom steward, was taken on for active duty at the Charlestown Navy Yard today for one of the former German steamers. Musicians are wanted for the naval bands and all volunteers are requested to apply to Mrs. D. M. Ene, chief yeoman. The employment officer at the yard today said that many more laborers were needed, especially men skilled in ship trades.

FIREMEN'S BILL VETO ADVOCATED

Boston Finance Commission in Plea to Mayor Curley Says Present Seems "Ill Chosen Moment for a Change"

In a final appeal to the Mayor to veto the firemen's one day off in three order, the Boston Finance Commission issued a public statement last night. Mayor Curley arrived home last night from a visit of a few days in Canada and will hold a public hearing on the question tonight. It is said that the Mayor left Boston for the time being to avoid pressure on the firemen's latest proposal.

In its letter to the Mayor the Finance Commission reminds him of its report on this same proposition which it made on Feb. 26, 1916. The communication of yesterday says:

"The present seems an ill chosen moment for a change of this sort," the letter continues. "Without this additional burden taxation is becoming heavier constantly, as a result of necessary expenditures growing out of the war."

"As the firemen themselves should realize every good citizen in expected at this time to increase his activities instead of diminishing them. The energetic young men available for the fire force, if not needed for active war service, are now needed in the industries of the country."

"The commission is prepared to say that it is a patriotic duty on the part of your honor to veto this measure at this time."

The previous report referred to points out that when the Boston firemen asked for an increase in pay one reason advanced for that increase was that they had but one day off in three each mealtime. They also enjoy two hours every alternate Sunday for "church leave," which may be spent at church or with their families, and they have two weeks vacation annually. To grant one day off in three, says this former report, would mean an increase in expenses to the city and a decrease in the efficiency of the department as a fire-fighting force.

LAW IS APPLIED TO SAVE GRAIN

(Continued from page one)

ment, unless he shall secure and hold a license issued pursuant to this section. The President is authorized to issue such licenses and to prescribe regulations for the systems of accounts and auditing of accounts to be kept by licensees, submission of reports by them, with or without oath or affirmation, and the entry and inspection by the President's duly authorized agents of the places of business of licensees.

"And, whereas, it is essential in order to carry into effect the provisions of the said act, and in order to secure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement of necessities hereinafter in this proclamation specified, that the license powers conferred upon the President by said act be at this time exercised, to the extent hereinafter set forth.

"Now therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by said act of Congress, hereby find and determine, and by this proclamation do announce, that it is essential, in order to carry into effect the purposes of said act, to license the storage and distribution of wheat and rye and the manufacture, storage, and distribution of all products derived therefrom to the extent hereinafter specified.

"All persons, firms, corporations and associations engaged in the business of either storing or distributing wheat or rye as owners, lessees or operators of warehouses or elevators, and all persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the business of manufacturing any products derived from wheat or rye (except those operating mills and manufacturing plants of a daily capacity of 100 barrels or less, and farmers and co-operative associations of farmers), are hereby required to secure, on or before Sept. 1, 1917, a license, which license will be issued under such rules and regulations governing the conduct of the business as may be prescribed.

"Applications for licenses must be made to the United States Food Administrator, Washington, D. C., upon forms prepared by him for that purpose.

"Any person, firm, corporation or association, other than those hereinbefore excepted who shall engage in, or carry on the business of either storing or distributing wheat or rye as owners, lessees or operators of warehouses or elevators, or manufacturing any products derived from wheat or rye after Sept. 1, 1917, without first securing such license, will be liable to the penalties prescribed by said act of Congress.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia, this fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-second.

"WOODROW WILSON."

"By the President: Robert Lansing, Secretary of State."

The President's proclamation follows closely a meeting of a number of representatives of the grain and elevator trades of the country, held at the offices of the food administrator, at which a resolution was adopted calling attention to the need of Government control and regulation of wheat and rye as a war necessity. The resolution, which was adopted

unanimously, reads as follows: "Realizing that the operation of Government control in wheat and rye is essential under present war influences in order to adequately protect our home supply and furnish our allies with the aid we owe, and realizing that the establishment of an efficient Government plan of operations means to all of us curtailment of our business and to some of us actual retirement from active business during such period, we do express our pride in the character of service tendered by the grain trade in the sacrifice by these men of ability who are placing their experience and energy at the service of their Government, and that we approve the general plan of operation as explained to us today as being sound, workable, and necessary, and in its general lines it appears to us as being the most efficient and just plan of operation which we can conceive."

The adoption of the resolution was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause.

BOSTON WOMEN FORM HOME GUARD

Representatives of Greater Boston women's organizations met at the headquarters of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government today and formed the Boston Women's Home Guard, with Mrs. W. E. Birdsell, president of the Boston City Federation of Clubs, as chairman.

It is the object of the home guard to guard the welfare of immigrants; to see that they are protected from exploitation; and to urge them to attend the evening schools and learn the English language and the fundamentals of the United States form of government. A campaign is to be instituted next month to increase the attendance of these immigrants at the evening schools which open Oct. 1.

At the meeting today Mrs. Birdsell read a letter from Ralph Adams Cram, city planner for Boston, in which Mr. Cram expressed his desire to cooperate in making the home guard effective. The housing committee of the Women's Municipal League also indicated its desire to cooperate in the movement.

Another meeting will be held at 167 Tremont Street, in the morning of Sept. 6, to which all who took part in the enlisting of women in the food conservation campaign are invited to attend and become members.

Among those present at today's meeting were Mrs. Edith Hatch Brown of the Women's Municipal League; Mrs. C. A. Wooley of the New England Women's Club; Mrs. Winona O. Pinkham of the Equal Suffrage Association; Mrs. Ida P. Boyer of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association, and Miss M. L. Flint of the Woman's Peace Party.

BOSTON Y. M. C. U. MAKES ITS REPORT

That military preparedness has played a prominent part in the program of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union is attested by the report of the "Sixty-Sixth Year at the Union," which has just been made public.

Recognizing its opportunities to be of service to the United States in helping to bring the war to a successful conclusion, the Union, through its officers, "tendered to Boston and Massachusetts such service as might seem practical. Talks by State military officers on the "A. B. C.'s of Military Training" were instituted.

Early in 1916 the Union Rifle Club was organized and more than three-fourths of the members qualified as marksmen. Half of the active members of the club are now in the service of the country.

"The Country Week," the summer social service for children, provided vacations for 1467 children and 176 mothers. Over 563 persons were given carriage rides, steamboat tickets were distributed to 1656 and street car tickets to 14,200. During the year 1917 applications were received by the free employment department to fill 885 positions.

More than 50 evening educational classes, social and self-help clubs have been organized by members.

FIREMEN ELECT OFFICERS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—At the annual convention of the Massachusetts Permanent Firemen's Association held here yesterday the following officers were elected: President, John J. Kelley, Lawrence; first vice-president, James M. McNish, Chicopee; second vice-president, J. L. Gallagher, Taunton; third vice-president, J. H. Mahoney, New Bedford; treasurer, E. A. Slattery, Fitchburg; directors, F. H. Gould, Boston; T. J. Doherty, Holyoke; Thomas Burke, Fall River; J. E. Hickey, Salem; J. L. Parker, Brockton; John L. Day, Lynn; E. A. Walsh, Springfield; J. E. Buckley, Pittsfield; M. Joseph Manning, Milton. The question of affiliating with the National Federation of Labor and the place of the next convention was left to the directors to decide.

ENTERTAINMENT PLANS

Mayor Curley today issued invitations to 300 citizens to meet tomorrow at 11 a. m. in the old aldermanic chamber, to consider the entertainment of George Bakmeteff, Russian Ambassador to the United States, who is expected to be in Boston next week in connection with the Grand Army national encampment.

AVIATION FIELD DONATED

DETROIT, Mich.—R. E. Olds of Lansing, an automobile manufacturer, has presented to the United States Government a tract of several thousand acres on Old Tampa Bay, Fla., for use as an aviation field. The location will permit the training of aviation students during the entire year.

NAVY SECRETARY HEARS COAL CASE

New England Delegation Calls His Attention to the Pressing Need of Proper Marine Transportation Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—James J. Storrow, head of the New England delegation, here trying to obtain adequate coal transportation facilities for New England, accompanied by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, called upon the Secretary of the Navy today. Marine transportation is one of the most serious questions the delegation is considering. Some vessels used in the coastwise coal carrying trade are understood to have been taken by the Government as a war necessity.

As each of these craft is capable of handling thousands of tons of coal per trip, the result is apprehended by New England manufacturers, especially those working on war contracts. Messrs. Storrow and Weeks explained the situation to the secretary and recommended that, in case it becomes necessary to commandeer more vessels, the Federal Shipping Board be notified, so that the latter can make up the deficiency in service. The secretary appreciated the needs of New England and promised to let the Shipping Board know the plans so it could promptly act in an emergency.

Illinois Conference

Miners' Strike Complicates Efforts to Control Distribution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Representatives from a number of states in the Middle West will gather at a conference of State councils of defense in Chicago today to confer on reduction of coal prices and uniform methods in pursuit of this object. The call for the conference was issued a week ago by the Illinois State Council of Defense, as recommended in a committee report.

Which declared the right of the State to seize and operate Illinois mines for the period of the war. States which yesterday had sent word of having their councils represented included Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Wisconsin. Several governors are expected to be in attendance.

Several complications in the situation have arisen since the call was issued. In Illinois the Director of Coal, Chief Justice Orrin N. Carter of the State Supreme Court, is faced with a coal miners' strike which labor officials admit has gotten beyond their control. The president of the Illinois district miners is said to have made futile efforts to get the men to return to work. State council officials are trying to minimize the strike, while the coal operators are putting the loud pedals on its importance.

Further than that there has been thrown into the problem the disputed question of federal authority over coal prices in conflict with State authority. The operators have been holding on strongly to the plan of Government control, as they figure, so it is charged, that the recently fixed Government prices, which, since then have caused much adverse comment, will in fact operate to raise coal prices in Illinois.

The Illinois State Council of Defense has insisted on reductions and figures to prove them necessary. The Illinois council will make it clear at today's conference, it is reported, that their plan is to cooperate with the federal Government in price fixing. The operators don't care to have miners figure in the matter, because of the possibility that this might mean lower prices than the federal prices.

Bolled down, the outlook is that the Illinois coal director would cut Illinois coal lower than the Government, or there would be no disagreement. Retail coal dealers of the city outside the Consumers Company have accepted the agreement made by the Governor naming a coal director with authority to fix prices, and selected a committee to represent them in price hearings before Justice Carter, to open Friday.

Federal Control

Majority of Delegates Favor It at Chicago Coal Conference

CHICAGO, Ill.—Gov. Arthur Capper of Kansas will leave Chicago tonight to make a personal appeal to President Wilson and the Federal Trade Commission to take over the coal mines of the country at once and establish "fair and impartial prices." He made this statement to the Interstate Coal Conference here this afternoon.

"If we fall to obtain Government regulation of coal mines," Governor Capper said, "I, for one, propose to use my constitutional power to take over and regulate the coal mines in my State."

Governor Harding of Iowa urged the conference to draft a resolution memorializing the Federal Trade Commission to establish "fair prices" of coal at the mines in each state.

"If the federal Government does not

AMUSEMENTS

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NANTASKET BEACH
STEAMERS FROM ROWES WHARF

TIME FOR FILING PAPERS CLOSING

Massachusetts Political Circles Find Interest in Possible Candidacies of Messrs. Cushing and Walker

A more general interest in Massachusetts political circles is being taken in the primary campaign developments as the final hour for filing nomination papers for certification, 5 p. m. Friday, draws nearer. Many political questions will be answered at that hour, and still more will be settled at the closing hour for filing papers with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Tuesday, Aug. 21.

A statement is expected soon from Grafton D. Cushing of Boston which will let the public know whether he will be a candidate against Governor McCall for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Cushing has intimated that this statement will be forthcoming today or Friday, but a public announcement could be postponed until Tuesday next. Meanwhile, the Cushing lieutenants are circulating nomination papers and are preparing them for certification.

The supporters of Joseph Walker for the Republican nomination are continuing to circulate nomination papers, hoping that he may be induced to enter the field if Mr. Cushing withdraws.

Nomination papers were filed today with Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry for Speaker Channing H. Cox of Boston for reelection to the House. The filing of Mr. Cox's papers is taken at the State House and in political circles to indicate that the contest for speakership, which was scheduled for next January, will be postponed for at least a year, as all of the candidates to succeed the Boston man in the speakership have announced that they will not contest against Representative Cox.

Papers also were filed today by John L. Saltonstall of Beverly Farms as candidate for Congress in the Sixth District.

One of the interesting incidents of the day's posting is the fact that former Senator John H. Mack of North Adams, once a familiar figure on Beacon Hill and once a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket, is a candidate for election to the House from the first Berkshire district.

Other papers filed were as follows: County Commissioner—Dukes County, George L. Donald of West Tisbury, Republican; Norfolk County, John F. Merrill of Quincy, Republican, both renominations.

Assistant County Commissioner—Barnstable, Jonathan F. Snow, Provincetown.

Clerk of Courts—Arlene N. Frost of Lawrence, Essex County, Republican.

Councilors—First district, David L. Parker of New Bedford, renomination; second district, Richard F. Andrews of Boston, Republican, renomination; fourth district, Harvey E. Frost of Somerville, Republican.

Senators—Berkshire, George A. Hastings, North Adams, Republican renomination; seventh Suffolk, Edward J. Brown of Dorchester, Republican; fourth Middlesex, James F. Cavanaugh of Everett, renomination, Republican; Worcester-Hampden, Ernest E. Hobson of Palmer, renomination, Republican; third Bristol, George E. Lilley of New Bedford, Republican; sixth Middlesex, Edward T. McKnight of Medford, renomination, Republican; Norfolk-Suffolk, Herbert A. Wilson of Boston, renomination, Republican.

Hosea Starr Ballou of Brookline, is a candidate, among others, to succeed Col. John H. Sherburne of the first artillery regiment in the lower branch. While seeking still to secure a pledge from William F. Fitzgerald of Boston to enter the Democratic gubernatorial contest against Frederick W. Mansfield, the Democratic State Committee is circulating nomination papers for the balance of a Democratic State ticket, to run with either Mr. Mansfield or Mr. Fitzgerald, whichever becomes the gubernatorial nominee. The absence of any opposition to this balance of the State ticket "slate" is taken as evidence that Democratic circles are not very sanguine of capturing these State offices from the present Republican incumbents, all of whom are candidates for reelection.

LEVEE TO RECLAIM HUNDREDS OF ACRES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CLARKSDALE, Miss.—At a meeting of the Yazoo (Miss.) Delta Levee Board here it was voted unanimously to build a line of levee from Brunswick to Vicksburg, 26 miles, at a cost of \$1,250,000, the Government estimate. The board appointed a committee to cooperate with the committee appointed by the lower district board to present the matter to the Legislature.

This action assures the construction of the levee, as Governor Bilbo had stated that should both boards agree on a plan of action he would call a special session of the Legislature, as no money is available from the Government until legislative action is taken.

The proposed levee will reclaim 200,000 and protect 100,000 acres.

KINGDON GOULD FAILS TO PRESS CLAIM

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Kingdon Gould, whose announcement that he would claim exemption caused widespread comment, is certified as available for draft to the national army. He failed to press his exemption claim before the local board.

R. I. DRAFTED TO PARADE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The State Council of National Defense yesterday made plans for three parades on Sept. 4, 14 and 29 for the draft quotas, which on the days following will go to mobilization camps. Many drafted men are drilling at the Cranston Street armory.

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Subscribers who are to spend the summer months at mountain, seashore or country addresses may have The Monitor mailed to them daily by sending notice to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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EDUCATIONAL

YEARS OF STUDY
ARE REGROUPED

Dr. Frank Bunker Reviews Conditions Bringing About Junior High School Movement—Reorganization Found National

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SHREVEPORT, La.—The faults of the American system of education which divides the student's schooling into three periods, eight years elementary, four years secondary and four years in college or university, have been outlined for The Christian Science Monitor Southern Bureau by Dr. Frank Bunker of Shreveport, an authority on the junior high school movement, which has been strongly felt in the South. Dr. Bunker explains the conditions that brought the new system into existence and shows how it is believed to eliminate much that was unsatisfactory in the old plan, Dr. Bunker says:

"The junior high school has sprung up in response to a growing recognition that the old grouping of eight years in the elementary division of our school system, four years in the secondary, and four years in the division of higher education is not a grouping of years or of grades that can be justified on grounds more solid than that of historical precedent. The custom of beginning our elementary period with the age of six and terminating it at 14, age limits which now prevail in the schools of the United States, was borrowed from German practice when our public graded school system was in the forming. German school codes, in turn, in respect to the duration of this period of elementary instruction, took over from remote times, of marking the end of childhood and, in consequence, the period of elementary instruction, with the administering of the rite of confirmation. As this ceremony was usually performed during the fourteenth year of the child's life this age came to be looked upon as the natural stopping point of the activities, educational and otherwise, associated with childhood. Moreover, when the German states began to make school attendance compulsory, which they did early in the Nineteenth Century, it was natural that the period from six to 14 should be the time designated by German law when all children of such age must be in school.

"The influence of the well-organized German school procedure on the educational leaders of our country during the period when our State school system was being blocked out was unquestionably direct and not inconsiderable; though, it should be added, our school men were by no means slavish in their imitation of German practice. Indeed, in one important and significant respect our system as it developed offered a distinct departure from old world plans, namely: in making the schools of the elementary division the beginning of the path, open to every child, rich or poor, leading directly up through all of our institutions of secondary and superior rank. The German system, as with most old world systems, makes no such provision for the mass of children who enter the common schools; for eligibility to enter schools of secondary rank depends upon a preliminary training received in special schools specifically preparatory thereto. This straight track, without derailing switches, leading from the kindergarten through to the university, characteristic of our system, was secured by sandwiching the public high school in between the elementary school and the university and making the instruction and training given the pupil in each division qualify for admission to the schools of the higher division.

"The free public school found a place in our system only after the elementary and higher divisions were well established and the duration of the period of time set apart to each designated by common consent. Many localities, when establishing high schools, provided for but two years of secondary work, others for three, and still others for four. So great was the variation in the time allotted to the high school that as late as 1888 the National Education Association adopted a resolution urging that the high school period be made uniformly four years. Thus it came about that our system, in the process of growth by which it became completely democratized, has, in general practice, broken the range of school education into three periods, assigning the first eight years of the child's schooling to the elementary period; the next four years to the high school division, and the last four to that of higher education.

"During the formative period of our system the attention of the leaders was so much occupied with the problems incident to evolving and establishing a system which should be free and likewise available to all, as to become the educational system of a democracy, that no time was had for the consideration of questions relating to the time limits of the several divisions; the distinctive function of each; nor whether the points of articulation between these divisions were properly placed. Indeed, not until President Eliot in 1888 declared that the school program should be shortened and enriched in order that the college graduate could begin supporting himself at an earlier age were these questions seriously considered. His declaration, however, precipitated a discussion which, while raising over the entire field of educational theory and practice, centered particularly upon the purpose and place, in our educational system, of the common school, the high

school, and the institutions of higher learning. Out of this period of sharp examination and criticism, to which the system was subjected, has come the plan of limiting the elementary division to the first six years of school life; extending the division of secondary education downward two years to embrace the seventh and eighth years, and breaking this six-year period into two parts, the first of which is now generally referred to as the junior high school period.

"Probably the first city to reorganize its entire department consciously with this idea in view, and to reshape its courses of study and its internal structure in conformity thereto, was Berkeley, Cal., in 1910. Since this step was taken the growth of the movement in actual practice has been rapid. Now 400 cities in 43 states of the Union report either a partial or a complete reorganization of their departments in line with the plan. It is not an exaggeration to say that the nation now is committed to the task of reorganizing its schools on this new basis.

"In the process of shifting from the old to the new grouping it is the desire of school administrators to effect the change with as little disturbance as possible and with regard always to the question of expense. Existing building facilities and conditions, purely local in character, therefore, determine pretty largely the length of the junior high school period. Considerable variation in the grade-span of the several divisions is to be found, in consequence, among the cities wherein the change is being effected. Some have adopted a six-two-four division; some a six-six division; others a six-four-two grouping; while still others are organizing on a six-three-three arrangement.

"Such a reorganization of school machinery as the junior high school movement proposes, if it be consummated effectively, affords opportunity for a conscious review and a critical examination not only of the purpose and place in our system of each of the principal divisions, but it is focusing the attention of educators upon every detail of school administration and practice as well. Unless this reorganization is brought about by school administrators having comprehensive, enlightened, and well-coordinated views respecting these subjects, such reorganization can amount to little more than a mere physical shift of pupils from one building to another, and hence is without educational significance. An examination of some cities reporting a reorganization would probably disclose nothing more substantial than a change in form and name; but, on the other hand, without doubt, in most instances the attempt at reorganization comprises a serious effort to give concrete and objective expression to a concept clearly held by those responsible to the public for providing efficient educational opportunity for its youth."

SURVEY SHOWS WHY
BOYS LEAVE SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

AMES, Ia.—Definite figures, which emphasize the fact that the present type of education in schools is too narrow in its appeal, and that the solution undoubtedly lies in the introduction of more vocational education, have been collected by E. T. Snively, supervisor of manual training at Ft. Dodge, Ia., and has been published by the engineering extension department at Iowa State College. Briefly, the conclusions of the survey made in that city show as follows:

In the Ft. Dodge schools 50 per cent of the boys reaching grades six and seven do not enter high school; in fact 70 per cent of the boys in the seventh grade drop out before completing the grade school course. More than 50 per cent of these drop out because of lack of interest and not from financial necessity. "Got tired of doing nothing," "Too much sitting around," "Wanted to go to work," "Got tired of books," were typical comments of the boys.

It is the attitude of the boys and not of the parents that was the deciding factor in keeping the boy in school. K. G. Smith, head of the engineering extension department of the college, talking on the survey said:

"More than 80 per cent of the total population are capable of profiting by specialized instruction beyond the mastery of the common branches of study, and for the vast majority this specialized training should be vocational.

"What's the use of it all, which is a question often asked by parents and children, is best answered by the investigation made of the influence of education on earning capacity. Arthur Power of Middletown, O., found that the average earnings of uneducated labor are \$1.50 a day for 300 days of the year. This, for 40 years amounts to \$18,000. He also found that the average wage of educated labor was \$10.00 a year. Since this amounts to \$40,000 in 40 years, the gain in educated labor is \$22,000 or \$40 a day for each day spent in school from the primary department through high school."

PRINCETON MEN IN SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PRINCETON, N. J.—Records of Princeton University men in the service will be collected by Prof. Paul van Dyke, who has been appointed by President John G. Hibben as Princeton's representative in the newly formed University Club in Paris. Professor van Dyke has already sailed for France. He is the brother of Dr. Henry van Dyke, former Minister to the Netherlands.

DEBATE HELD
ON INSPECTION

Question Discussed in British House of Lords Whether Old Type of Public School Will Cooperate with Modern One

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—At a recent session of the House of Lords, attention was called "to the subject of national education, with special reference to public schools." Anywhere but in England this notice, placed on the paper by Lord Muir Mackenzie, would have been taken to refer to the public elementary schools of the country. What foreigner of average information with regard to British institutions would imagine that in the strictest official sense there are only seven such schools, and that even a wide interpretation of the phrase could not extend the list to many more than a hundred?

What is to be the place of these schools in the national education of the future? This was the question that Lord Muir Mackenzie raised in the debate. He declared that in the past such schools had justified the highest claims that could be put forward on their behalf, but he was obviously anxious in regard to the continuance of their autonomy in the future. By way of inspection and examination, the State is exercising an ever increasing control over secondary schools, while local education authorities in many cases are adding their own pressure to that of the State. The opener of the debate was evidently anxious to know where this process would stop. In the new president of the board, the speaker said, he had every trust; Mr. Fisher was "the finished product of Winchester and New College." But the country was in the midst of a revolution of which no one could see the end. The public schools were inextricably bound up with the existing social order. What would be their future position, if that order were profoundly modified?

In continuing the debate, Lord Haldane struck a more positive note. He said that the public schools were not State institutions, nor could the State easily control them. He was sure that, even if the Government had such power, it was desirable they should exercise it. The business of these schools was to teach great subjects in a great way, with a view to building up the individual. There should be no premature specialization; even when public school boys at 18 or 19 entered the university, the first year or two should be spent in the development of such a general education on a broad basis of humanism.

Since the president of the board is a member of the House of Commons, the parliamentary answer on behalf of the Board of Education was given by the Lord Privy Seal (the Earl of Crawford). For all its official character, this speech was interpermeated with such a sympathetic understanding of the conditions of education in the public schools as to make it worthy to be quoted almost in its entirety:

"My Lords, it would, perhaps, be convenient if I quote some figures which have been furnished to me by the Board of Education showing the actual relations between that department and public schools. Harrow, Winchester, Charterhouse, Rugby, Shrewsbury, Westminster and Eton have between them 3800 pupils. Of these schools, two—namely, Harrow and Rugby—have at their own instance been inspected by the board, and are on the board's list of efficient schools. In addition to the public schools as defined by the Public Schools Act, there is a much larger body of schools, also public, but which are not technically subject to control or inspection by the department. Of these schools, roughly speaking, there are something under 110. They are schools which are represented by the Headmasters Conference, and altogether they contain something like 35,000 pupils. Out of these schools, 26 with 11,000 pupils, are inspected by the board, and are upon the efficient list. Thirty-four schools, with upwards of 10,000 pupils, receive grants; and the balance—namely, 37 schools, with 13,000 pupils—are neither inspected by the board nor in receipt of money grants. In addition to these two great categories of schools, the Royal Naval colleges of Dartmouth and Osborne have been inspected by the Board of Education.

"With your Lordship's permission, I will now refer to this question of inspection. At the present moment the Board of Education inspects nearly 1000 secondary schools, but from that list the greatest schools are perforce omitted. Those are the schools which have great prestige, schools of ancient and honorable tradition, schools with assured incomes, which from this combination of advantages can make such appeals to the teaching profession that they naturally secure the best of the teachers available in each generation. The inspectors of the Board of Education are busily engaged year in and year out in examining the 1000 schools which they control; but they can gain no advantage from the method of organization or the experience of 15 or 20 of the finest secondary schools in this country, and at the same time these great public schools do not get the corresponding advantages to which they seem to be entitled of using the experience gained, in methods or curricula, or organization, or what you please, in the 1000 secondary schools

which are regularly under the Board of Education. So that it would appear that a certain coordination would be valuable to the Board of Education itself and its inspectors, and to those responsible for the public schools. The general system of inspection, which is still in course of development, can be still further enlarged in this direction, and the time has come for the teaching world as a whole to realize this and to draw whatever progress can be secured in that direction.

"Now let me turn more directly to the teaching aspect. I mentioned just now that educationists think that advantage could be secured by exchange of knowledge in regard to inspection. That would appear to apply also to teaching, that knowledge and experience should be more widely exchanged. And here, again, it would appear that each side can make its contribution. I will indicate in a practical manner how it occurs to me that this might be done. If teachers from the State secondary schools were able to watch the teaching of skilled men employed by public schools, it is obvious that the lessons would be valuable, perhaps far-reaching in their character. One may picture how marked an influence would have been exercised upon the mind of the existing generation of teachers had they been able to watch at work such fine scholars as the last generation of teachers, such as Morhead of Winchester, or Luxmoore of Eton, or Arnold of Rugby, and also, per contra, how great might be the advantages drawn by teachers of the natural sciences, particularly in our great public schools, if they could watch the actual work of the scientific craftsmen who are teaching in our great secondary schools in the industrial districts of Scotland and England. There, again, I think that interchange of knowledge and experience might prove invaluable.

"One other point on which the Department of Education is anxious is the question of examinations and the interrelation of secondary schools to examinations. Bit by bit a vast tyranny of examinations has been growing up, so complex and so absorbing as effectively to threaten progress in real education. I am informed that in the 1000 schools inspected by the Board of Education there are no fewer than 100 different curricula and standards of examination for the Army, for the Navy, for universities, for colleges, and every kind of profession and industry. Solicitors, actuaries, accountants, pharmaceutical societies, and I do not know how many more, have gradually established their right to impose upon schools highly specialized examinations to suit young boys and girls who ultimately propose to enter those vocations. I can imagine nothing more distracting or more paralyzing for educational authorities than having this torrent of examinations to supervise and control.

"For the last two or three years successive presidents of the Board of Education have been trying to consolidate and unify the whole of this system of examinations—the general idea being that there should be two standard examinations, roughly speaking, the first for scholars of 16, and the second for scholars of 18 or so. I learn that this proposal, which has now been public property for a considerable time, is making a very favorable impression upon the minds of educationists. It is of immense value to the scholar; it must be a great source of relief to the schoolmaster, and I am sure, myself, that it would likewise be of benefit to the profession or institution on whose behalf these highly specialized examinations are now being held. Here again the public schools, if they care to cooperate, can contribute a good deal towards educational progress. Lord Haldane expressed the desire for great caution as to the method of bringing these schools into closer cooperation with the public schools. I am sure his advice was wise. The board has no desire to interfere with the autonomy of public schools, no wish to force its policy upon them. Indeed, any conflict of the kind would only defeat the ends of education. But progress in this direction has been made. The more the matter is considered the greater will appear the educational advantages of cooperation, and I think one may say without undue hopes or confidence that in this direction still more progress may be expected."

TRAINED JOURNALISTS
CALLED NEED OF DAY

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Ninety per cent of the 144 persons who have taken degrees in journalism at the University of Missouri are now engaged in regular newspaper or literary work. Dean Walter Williams has just compiled a "Who's Who and Where" of those who have been graduated from his school in the nine years of its existence. Former students here are now in 23 states and six foreign countries, and of these about one-half are in country and one-half in city newspaper work.

The war brings greater importance than ever to the training of young men and women in newspaper work, according to Dean Williams. Talking on education in journalism, "A free press," said he, "is essential to the very existence of the republic. We must safeguard the defenses of democracy as well as man's trenches against autocracy today.

"In the sharp competition and enlarged opportunity which will follow the war, the demand will be even more insistent than now for capable, educated journalists. To abandon effort for the highest education in journalism because of the war is to throw away chances for large individual achievement and for conspicuous public service."

EDUCATION NOTES
FROM THE WORLD

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Last year the vice-chancellors of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge and Manchester made themselves responsible as trustees for a scheme which has been entitled "The Central Library for Students." The aim is to secure that no bona fide student coming under the notice of those connected with the library shall be hindered in his or her studies by inability to obtain the use of necessary books of reference. Exhaustive inquiry has made it plain that students in town, even when they are in touch with educational institutions, stand in urgent need of the help that a library such as this can afford. The dweller in the rural district, on the other hand, has had, up to the present, only fortuitous help rendered by private persons; his need is much greater. The books issued may deal with any department of intimate study. They are almost entirely books of reference, and none will be issued which are not difficult to obtain for reasons of price or scarcity. No charges are made to the students for the use of books, although they will be asked to bear the cost of carriage and registration. Twelve months is a short time in which to test a scheme of this magnitude, but it may be noted that the financial needs of the library have been well met during the year by the grant of £400 from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees and by voluntary subscriptions amounting to another £400. In addition, 1392 volumes were contributed by the Workers Educational Association, and gifts of books have been received from various persons, including the books belonging to the library of the University Women's Fund. It has been possible to supply every expensive book asked for during the present year, with the exception of certain books reported out of print and not obtainable through the ordinary channels. The Central Library for Students is situated at 20 Tavistock Square, London.

The Witwatersrand Council of Education has a history dating back to the years when the "Outlanders" of Johannesburg and the Rand found it necessary to make provision for the education of their children, apart from such unacceptable conditions as President Kruger's Government would have imposed upon them. The council has always stood for higher education under British rule, as it did under Dutch. Accordingly, it is satisfactory to find that the chairman, Colonel Dalrymple, at its last annual meeting, heartily concurred with the recommendation of the Director of Education for the Transvaal, that school education should be lengthened by two or three years. He expressed the belief that the adoption of the reforms proposed by Mr. Adams would gradually diminish the number of "poor whites" and unemployables, who were congregating on the Rand under existing conditions. In America, said the speaker, there were today few states where education was not compulsory up to the end of the fifteenth year. The result had been a very substantial increase in the number of university students. He quoted from a memorandum sent to him by the Superintendent of Education for Topeka, in which it was stated that in Kansas—a fairly typical State—the number of college and university students was about 10 to every 1000 of the population. Were they doing equally well on the Rand, observed Colonel Dalrymple, there would be between 2500 and 3000 students receiving college or university education. How much leeway had to be made up, might be measured from the fact that there were only 168 students at the School of Mines, and some 53 attending institutions for university or technical education in other parts of South Africa.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, the Secretary for Scotland made the announcement that should the state of public business permit, he hoped to introduce during the present session a measure dealing with education in Scotland. He added, however, that in that event he would only ask that the bill should be given a first reading in order that Scotland might have full opportunity of considering its provisions. The bill would not be further proceeded with in that session.

The "strike" is a weapon not easy for the teacher to handle, however well organized the profession may be, and since the engagements of teachers and of different dates, they cannot all "down tools" at once. But where there's a will, there's a way. An Association of Teachers in Training has been formed in Scotland, the members of which bind themselves to accept no post at a salary of less than £80 a year exclusive of war bonus. This attitude on the part of intending teachers was indorsed at a mass meeting in Glasgow of teachers belonging to the West of Scotland, and it was stated that the "professional fund" would be used so far as possible to help those students who were at the end of their training course and had given this undertaking.

According to one account, the Glasgow School Board recently asked 240 students to meet them, with a view to breaking down such a compact, but only 26 made any response. Up to the middle of June some 65 per cent of the students in training have pledged themselves to refuse posts below £80 a year. Dundee heads the list with 90 per cent, then come Glasgow and Edinburgh, while Aberdeen is at the bottom of the list. The mass meeting of teachers, to which reference has already been made, accepted

a motion calling upon teachers already in situations not to apply for vacancies under the Glasgow School Board.

In the course of the last year a revision has been made in the management, admission and friendly supervision of Indian students at Oxford and Cambridge. In the latter university, an intercollegiate committee has been constituted, and arrangements were made for dealing separately with oriental students of different nationalities. Burmese parents will be glad to hear that the Cambridge committee has entered into friendly cooperation with the Burma Society. The objects of this society are to induce the right people from Burma to take an English education, and to do something to look after these students during their stay in the country. The Cambridge committee will now receive Burman students through the Burma Society, which is in a good position to furnish the university authorities with information on the students' claims for admission: character, education, and financial stability.

Certain Oxford colleges, in their examinations for history scholarships, attach great importance to what is called the "general" paper; that is, a paper of questions in which the candidates have an opportunity of showing their interest in such subjects as literature or art or economics. It may be interesting to give a specimen of such a paper, with the observation that the three questions, and not more, have to be answered within a period of three hours.

1. Discuss the part played by humor in the tragedies of Shakespeare.
2. Would a quite unprejudiced historian necessarily be dull?
3. What has mysticism contributed to the inspiration of English literature?
4. "Ancient history is more akin than medieval history to the modern world." Discuss this statement.
5. Consider the influence of machinery upon modern society.
6. What would be the results of the greater application of science to the business of government?
7. How far is architecture conditioned by climate?

COLLEGE MEN URGED
TO REMAIN AT BOOKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Welcoming the change of sentiment in some college presidents who now believe the duty of college educated men does not necessarily mean the trenches, Dr. Charles Francis Meserve, president of Shaw University of Raleigh, has sent the following statement from Squirrel Island, Maine, where he is spending the summer.

"I am glad to see that some college presidents, who at the very beginning of the war in their enthusiastic patriotism, advised their students to enter the service of their country, have changed their opinion concerning the duty of college students.

"I feel when the war was declared that it would be a great misfortune for young men in college to enlist in any considerable numbers. When the war is over, there will be tremendous problems for solution. In fact, I believe that the problems to be faced in the time of peace will tax to the utmost the best trained minds.

"I believe that members of college faculties and college students should be the very last to enter the service. I approve heartily of the position taken by the Hon. J. Y. Joyner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of North Carolina, and also of President William Louis Poter of Wake Forest College, on this important subject.

"Let all of us who have charge of the education of youth, no matter to what race they belong, do all we can to encourage them to reenter next fall and bring them others who are prepared and advise them to remain as long as possible. There will be a great dearth of leaders when peace comes if colleges close their doors or if the attendance is materially lessened."

HIGH SCHOOL STUDY
OF BIBLE ADVISED

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Bible study will soon form a part of the regular credit work of all the high schools of Missouri, if the plans of J. D. Elliff, high school visitor for the University of Missouri, are adopted. Already several high schools in the State are giving Bible credit, and Professor Elliff expects the plan to be approved by the State Board and to be adopted widely over the State.

Professor Elliff's plan provides for cooperation between boards of education and churches in putting Bible study on the same basis of requirements as history or English. Courses are planned in "Old Testament Geography and History," "The Hebrew Prophets," "The Life of Christ," and "A Short History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age."

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY CHANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Dr. P. P. Boyd, for the past four years instructor in the department of mathematics of the University of Kentucky at Lexington, has been named dean of the department of arts and sciences with instructions to act as president of the university until his successor is elected. Judge Henry S. Barker, Dr. A. M. Miller, for many years dean of the department of arts and sciences, was granted an indefinite leave of absence to permit him to make some investigations in the natural resources of the State, particularly as relates to the oil deposits in the eastern section of the State.

IMPERIAL STUDY
TO BE EXTENDED

Subjects Dealing with Phases of British Commonwealth Activities to Receive Still More Attention from a Committee

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—In January, 1914, the senate of the University of London appointed a committee to advise upon the coordination and extension of the teaching and research carried on in the university in subjects of imperial study, and to advise generally upon the best methods of furthering an increased study of the problems of the British Empire. The name bestowed on the committee was the Imperial Studies Committee.

Before any consideration is given to the work accomplished through its agency, it may be well to note that the word imperial lends itself to wrong connotations. Many present-day writers and students would like to see the phrase British Commonwealth substituted for British Empire; were this generally done, the work of the committee might fairly be described as the development of university studies in connection with that commonwealth.

The first endeavors of the committee have been rewarded by remarkable success; a success due in some measure to the war and consequent focusing of public attention upon British ideals of progress, but due also to the composition of the committee and to an energetic and resourceful secretary. Lord Rosebery (chancellor of the university, and chairman), Lord Bryce, Sir Charles Lucas, and Dr. Parkin, are names familiar to every student of Great Britain and its development; of these members of the committee Sir Charles Lucas, in his capacity of vice-chairman, as well as chairman of the smaller standing committee, has given a large amount of time and thought to its work. It should also be mentioned that Lord Milner was the first chairman, and that another member of the committee, Mr. Sidney Low, through his preliminary writings, and in other ways, contributed largely to the inception of the scheme.

One of the first matters to which the committee gave its attention was the preparation of a pamphlet, showing what actual courses of imperial study, historic, legal, economic, linguistic, geographical, and so on, were already offered by the University of London through its different colleges and affiliated institutions.

As the stress of war conditions developed, the various courses set out in the Imperial studies pamphlet began to be less well attended by students than in normal times, but it is already clear that there is a steadily increasing demand for education in matters relating to the British Commonwealth, and that, when peace is restored, further provision for studies of this kind will have to be made on many sides. It may be noted that the following theses dealing with imperial subjects have been presented in the last two years to the University of London, and that degrees have been conferred for them as follows: Master of Arts—(1) "The Beginnings of English Trade with Guinea and the East Indies"; (2) "Constitutional Development at the Cape of Good Hope 1795-1854." Doctor of Science (economics)—(1) "Colonization of Australia"; (2) "Village Government in British India"; (3) "Public Administration in Ancient India."

Another side of the work of the committee is represented by the arrangement of public lectures in connection with the several colleges within the university. These continue on an increasing scale, and are not only heard by very large audiences, but when collected and reproduced in book form find a ready sale. Lectures of this kind have now extended to the new municipal universities of Great Britain. It is true that arrangements for these are not made by the London committee; something much better has taken place at these universities, have set up kindred committees, and have themselves become centers of activity for lectures on imperial subjects.

In the spreading of the movement, the help of the Royal Colonial Institute has been of great value. The council of the institute, acting on the advice of its own Imperial Studies Committee, has forwarded to the universities of the dominions a circular letter giving a summary account of the activities of the newer British universities in the directions already indicated. Interesting replies have been received from many parts of the Empire, including the universities of Toronto, Manitoba, British Columbia, from Natal, Grahamstown, Perth (Western Australia), and from the University of Queensland. For the last named university, a memorandum has been prepared by the department of history and economics on the local encouragement of imperial studies; it is given in full in the June number of the Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute. The registrar of the university states that the work of the department of history and economics can be regarded as coming definitely within the scope of imperial studies. English history in itself, and such a subject as English literature, have for Australians a very definite imperial value as increasing their understanding of the center of the Empire.

For the mutual comprehension and good will between different parts of the British dominions, it would not be easy to name an agency more effective than the Imperial Studies Committee, and its kindred university committees in all parts of the Commonwealth.

W. R. C. PROGRAM FOR WEEK ISSUED

National Organization Establishes Headquarters for G. A. R. Encampment and Announces Events to Take Place

Incident to the events of the National G. A. R. encampment to be held in Boston during next week, headquarters of the National Woman's Relief Corps will be at the Hotel Vendome, and visitors from all parts of the country are expected to be in attendance.

The local executive committee, as well as the Department of Massachusetts W. R. C. will be at the same hotel, as will be State departments of New Hampshire, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Colorado and Kansas.

Other official departments will be located as follows: New Jersey, Hotel Westminister; Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Vermont, and Connecticut at the Copley Square Hotel; Iowa, Minnesota and Michigan at the Hotel Brunswick, Maryland at the United States Hotel, Ohio at the Lenox, Rhode Island at the Hotel Oxford, Florida and Oregon, Washington and Alaska at the Hotel Kempton, and the Department of the Potomac at the Adams House.

The National Association of Army Nurses will be represented at the encampment and will establish its quarters at the Hotel Westminister.

Plans for the week have been outlined by the organization as follows: Headquarters of the executive committee, W. R. C. Mrs. Florence Haynes, chairman, will be established at the Vendome (room 58), Monday morning, Aug. 20, at 10 o'clock.

Headquarters of the department of Massachusetts, W. R. C. Mrs. S. Anna Starkweather, department president, will be opened at the Vendome, Monday morning, Aug. 20, in parlor 64, at 10 o'clock.

A meeting of the Massachusetts delegates and alternates to national convention will be held at these headquarters Monday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

The Greater Boston Association of Patriotic Instructors will give a reception to the National Association of Patriotic Instructors, and officers and members of the G. A. R. and allied organizations, Monday, from 4:30 to 5:30 o'clock in the parlors of the Hotel Brunswick.

Monday evening a public meeting will be held at Mechanics Hall, Huntington Avenue, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps, and other organizations.

Tuesday—The annual parade of the Grand Army of the Republic will take place Tuesday, Aug. 21, at 10 o'clock a. m.

An open session of the thirty-fifth national convention will be held in Tremont Temple, 82 Tremont Street, at 3 o'clock p. m., when Mrs. Ida K. Martin, national president, will read her address. Greetings will be extended by the various patriotic organizations.

A flag will be presented the Sabbath School of Tremont Temple by Mrs. Bertha M. Allen, national patriotic instructor, on behalf of the National Woman's Relief Corps. Arthur Bailey of Hyde Park will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The New England Woman's Press Association will give a reception in honor of the visiting journalists and press correspondents, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, Copley Square, Tuesday, from 7 to 8:45 o'clock p. m., in charge of Mrs. William P. Bodwell of Hyde Park; Mrs. Frederick H. Bishop of Wollaston, Mrs. Frank Basil Tracy of Dorchester and Miss Marjorie Thompson Hooper of West Medford, committee.

A reception will be tendered the commander-in-chief and staff of the Grand Army of the Republic Tuesday evening, from 8 to 9:30 o'clock, in the banquet hall of the Vendome by the national president and staff of the Woman's Relief Corps.

The department of Massachusetts, W. R. C. will tender a reception to the Grand Army of the Republic at Hotel Vendome, Tuesday evening, from 8:30 to 10 o'clock.

A reception will be given by the department of Ohio, at the Vendome, on the same evening.

Wednesday—The regular business sessions of the national convention will open in Tremont Temple, Wednesday morning.

A complimentary luncheon will be served the national officers and delegates, in Lorimer and Gilbert halls, Tremont Temple Building, by the Massachusetts W. R. C. committee on luncheons, Miss Freda Heuser, chairman.

A luncheon complimentary to the officials and delegates of the national encampment, G. A. R., will be served by members of this committee, in the basement of Symphony Hall, Wednesday and Thursday, the sessions of the encampment being held in this hall.

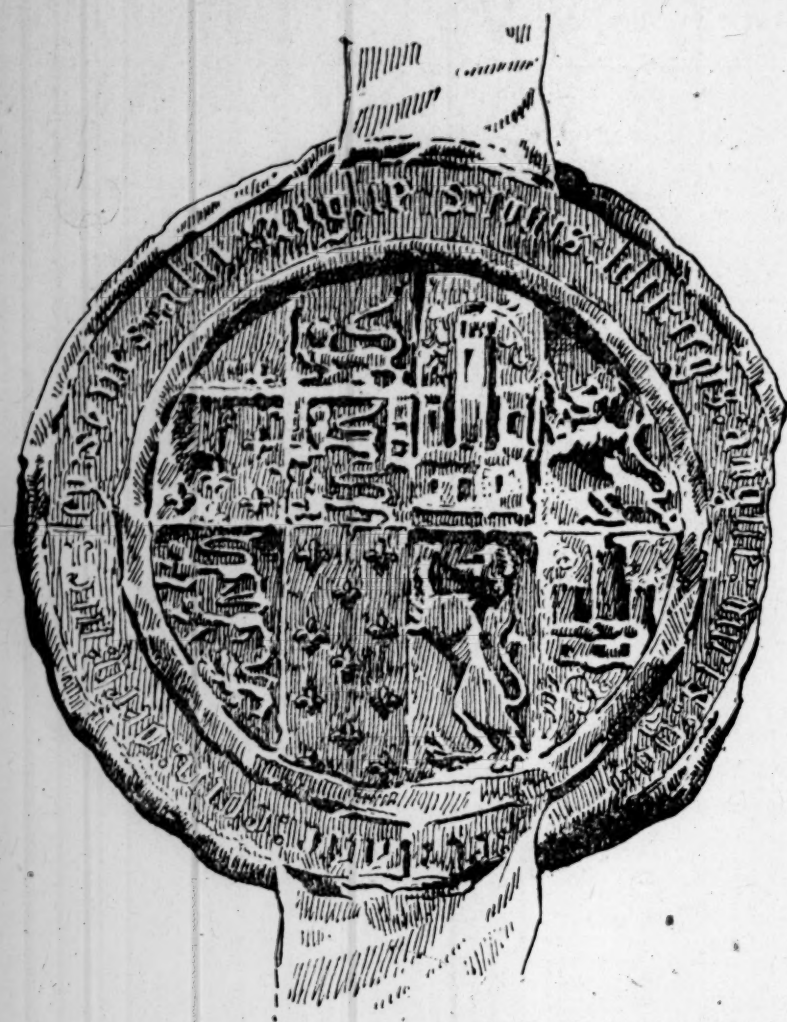
The Department of Rhode Island, W. R. C., will give a reception in honor of the Grand Army of the Republic, Wednesday evening, from 7 to 7:30 o'clock, at Hotel Oxford.

The Army Nurse's Association will meet at Hotel Westminister, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and will hold a reception at this hotel Wednesday evening.

A Clara Barton emergency room will be maintained in Tremont Temple, where nurses from the Deaconess Hospital in Longwood District in Boston, will be in daily attendance. This will be in charge of Miss Annette Lundwall, chairman of the emergency committee.

Thursday—Sessions of the national convention continued in Tremont Temple. Complimentary luncheon to the national officers and delegates, in Lorimer and Gilbert halls.

The Fairbanks Association of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The seal of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster

THE SEAL OF THE DUKE OF LANCASTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"In the year of our Lord MCCC-lxxx and xl in the middle of Lent, a great assembly was made in the good city of Amynce," to make a truce or peace between the kings of France and England. It was said that King Richard of England would cross from Dover and meet the French King Charles, his estates and his three uncles in the Picardy town, "but the counsel of England was of opinion that the king should abide at Dover, and the duke of Lancaster, the duke of York, the duke of Huntingdon, the duke of Derby, Sir Thomas Percy, the bishops of Durham and London to pass over; so they came to Calais; and when the day approached that they should meet at Amynce they departed from Calais no more than xl. c. horse; it was a goodly sight to see them ride in good order. With the duke of Lancaster, and the duke of York, there came their cousin, daughter to their sister, and to the lord Coucy, who was a fair young lady, called the lady of Yvelande, for she was wedded to the duke of Yvelande. This lady came to Amynce to see the lord her father, the lord Coucy, for she had not seen him moche before, wherefore she hadde great desire to see him: she came lyke a noble widow, having but small joye in her corage." (The Cronycle of Syr John Froissart, Cap. CL-XXX.)

While the English lords were in Amynce, a period of 15 days, negotiations being slow and unsatisfactory, because, as Froissart says, "the comynalte of England rather enclynned to warre than to peace," the Duke of Lancaster and his suite visited the Cathedral.

The Duke was shown a reliquary that had been given to the Cathedral treasure by Isabel, the daughter of Philip the Fair, King of France, and Queen of England. It was the gilded silver head of a queen with a crown incrustured with pearls and precious stones. The Duke of Lancaster resolved that Amiens Cathedral should have a further token of English munificence, and he presented it with another reliquary, a head of John the Baptist to which was appended a chaplet ornamented with precious stones. The red seal affixed to the parchment stipulating that the reliquary should never depart from the treasure of the Cathedral was discovered, together with about nine hundred other seals in the departmental and communal archives of Picardy. On the exergue of the Duke of Lancaster's seal was the following inscription:

"S: iohis: filii: regis: anglie: ducis: guy: et: lanc: com: derb: nic: ley: senescalli: anglie:" (Sigillum Johannis, filii regis Anglie, ducis Lancastrie, comiti Derbi, Leycestrie, senescalli Anglie.)

The "Mémoires des Antiquaires de Picardie" gives the following translation: "au ler. canton. ecartelé d'un semé de fleurs de lys et de trois leopards, au lambel de trois pendans brochant sur le tout; au 2^e, ecartelé d'un chateau et d'un lion a queue fourchée."

The Lion and the castle are the arms of Castile and Leon. They show the pretensions of John of Gaunt to the throne of Castile through his wife Constance. Sigillography is a valuable branch of archeology to students of the periods preceding the Fifteenth Century on which painting and sculpture throw but a dim light. The collection of seals from the Picardy archives is due to the search instituted by the Count de Laborde. The "Mémoires des Antiquaires" quotes with enjoyment names of the medieval owners of these seals, and readers of Froissart know the value of names. Picardy was the province which for centuries was renowned for the prowess of its nobles, the importance of its towns, and the number of its religious houses. The seals are those of knights and dames, bishops, abbots, abbesses and balliffs. Heading the list is an ecclesiastical seal representing the Virgin Mary with St. Peter and St. Paul surmounted by angels swinging censers; this is followed by those of dames in their jeweled stomachers and miniver-edged cloaks, some carrying falcons on their gloved wrists, others books or flowers; these

are the Demoiselles de Picquigny, Ida, Comtesse de Ponthieu, Comtesse de Saint Pol, Colette de Nouvion, Isabelle de Boves, Beatrix de Querrieux, Mahault de Cernay, Marguerite de Fieffes, Reusa de Villaincourt. The procession of bishops and abbots is preceded by the mitered figures of the Bishops Fouleque, Thibaut, Thierry and the Bishops of Amiens and Noyon. After abbots and abbesses follow the knights in tourney accoutrement. They carry the sword or the lance, and their visors are open.

Their armorial bearings are quartered on the most exposed parts of their shields "as if the better to defy the blows of the enemy." In the first rank are the flower of the Picardy chivalry: The counts Jean and Mathieu de Ponthieu; Gueraud, Germond and Jean de Picquigny; Enguerrand and Robert de Boves, Eustache d'Ancre, Pierre d'Halloy, Robert d'Alilly, Jean de Conty, Baudouin de Cadaveine. Civilian authority is represented by the balliffs, whose peaceful deportment contrasts with that of Thibaut, Provost of Amiens, who is struggling with a lion. The balliff of Abbeville is mounted "flamberge au vent" holding a drawn sword.

"Amynce," festive with the presence of the French King, his court and the English ambassadors, witnesses the arrival of another king, demanding succor and help against the Turk. It is King Lyon of Armenia, whose country, together with Greece and Hungary, has been invaded by Amurath.

"It was shewed me, and also the appearance was great, how that the French kyng desired greatly to have peace, for as that great brute ranne through France and other places, howe that Lamorabagyn was entred with great puissance of Turkes into the realme of Hungry. Syr Boucyquant thelder, marshall of France, brought these newes, and syr Johan of Charon (Carouges) who were newly returned from the parties of Grece and Turkey; wherefore the French kyng in his youthe had grete affection to go in voyage, and to go and see the sayd Lamorabagyn (Amurath), and to recover the realme of Armony whiche the Turkes had wonne from the kyngye Lyon of Armony, who was the same tyme at Amynce, and he shewed the cause of hys comynge thwyder to the duke of Lancaster and to the duke of York."

Reception to Jewish G. A. R. Men

Arrangements are nearly completed for the reception and dinner to be tendered the Jewish war veterans of the G. A. R. who are coming to Boston next week. Already a committee consisting of the prominent Jews in this city has been appointed by Albert Hurwitz, president of the Associated Young Men's Hebrew Associations of New England. Just how many Jewish veterans will come is not known as yet, but it is estimated that there will be at least 50.

The reception and dinner will take place at the Boston City Club immediately after the parade next Tuesday afternoon. The committee in charge has been able to locate only five Jewish veterans in Greater Boston. They are: Sol Bushnick of Cambridge, H. H. Boerstein, Boston; Hyman Levy, Rosindale; Solomon Moss, Revere; and George Solomon, Revere. Former Senator Edward J. Bromberg, son of a Civil War veteran, will be toastmaster and chairman at the dinner.

The committee in charge of the reception is composed of Jacob Lebowich, chairman, Maurice D. Waldman, executive director of the Federated Jewish Charities; former State Senator Edward J. Bromberg; Henry H. Levenson, grand master of the Sons of Israel, and Alexander Burman.

President Wilson Invited

President Wilson has been invited to attend the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Boston next week, in a telegram sent to him by John L. Bates, president of the general committee, and Daniel W. Denny, department commander for Massachusetts.

CHILDREN ARE TO SEE G. A. R. PARADE WELL

School children of Greater Boston between the ages of 12 and 15 will be permitted to view the parade of Grand Army of the Republic veterans next Tuesday forenoon within the police lines along the wider streets along the march. This arrangement was made by J. Payson Bradley, chairman of the parade committee, and Michael J. Crowley, superintendent of police. The children will be requested to stand near the curb so as not to obstruct the view of grown-ups or interfere with the marchers.

NEW DIVISION FOR ARMY GENERAL STAFF

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new division of the army general staff has been created to handle all business pertaining to the shipment of troops and supplies to Europe. Brig.-Gen. Francis J. Kernan, who was acting as assistant chief of staff during Major-General Scott's absence in Russia, is detailed as chief of the embarkation service, with Col. Chauncey P. Baker as his chief assistant. Included in the plan is the organization of a special corps of embarkation troops to handle supplies and ammunition shipments.

LINGUAL AID FOR SOLDIERS

French-English Hand Book Issued by National Security League—Process of Making French Safe for France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—While the cry throughout the land is "Aux armes, citoyens! formez vos bataillons!" there is work under way to teach those army citizens how to pronounce it, in order that their French may be made safe for France. When the citizen army arrives in France it will need to know how to say everything from "Can I take a bath?" to "What do you say?" Stories have come back across the water telling of the courage with which the American soldiers already in France are facing the difficulties of trying to be understood in a strange tongue. The misplaced accent and the garbled pronunciation, the soldiers find, are proving as amusing to the French as the Gallic attempts to describe baseball are proving to the Americans. And that is very amusing, indeed.

The National Security League is one of the organizations that are trying to meet the lingual need of the regular, the federated guardsman and the drafted man. They have issued an English-French handbook which covers, apparently, all the ground necessary, beginning with the information that a is usually pronounced as a in pat when it is not pronounced as a in father or palm, and ending with the "Ours" of the "Marsellaise." After leading the novice through the vowels, consonants and syllables, the numerals from one to a milliard are listed, followed by the days of the week, the names of the months, seasons, time divisions, colors, points of the compass, money, weights and measures, countries, nationalities, parts of the body, clothing and toilet articles, and our old friends, the verbs to have and to be.

Then follow common verbs and a very large number of simple sentences which the soldier will find use. Not the least interesting of these is "Veillez parler plus lentement," which is printed hand in hand with "Vous parlez trop vite pour moi." A little further down comes the apologetic "Je connais quelques expressions," and close by smiles in triumph "Je vous comprends."

There is a wide variety of useful material gathered under the head "At Table." Evidently it is not unwise to permit the soldier, while he is on this side, to keep on thinking that he is going to have, in France, bread, milk, eggs, beef, steak, chops, chicken, vegetables, salad, cheese, potatoes, peas, beans, ham, stew, mutton, onion soup and the like. It is well to know these words, to be prepared for anything war may bring in the day's work.

The pupil is taught how to talk about drinking water, bathing, and sleeping. He will be expected to know, also, what everybody who talks at all knows, how to discuss the weather. Nothing is included to match the good old New England "Looks like a spell of weather," or the equally familiar "Well, guess it's going to blow up a storm," although "Nous allons avoir un orage" comes very near to both.

There are questions and answers about reading, the various greetings and the city. This latter section is quite up-to-date, for following "Allons au théâtre" comes "Voyez un cinéma" and "On montre de nouveaux films." What to say in the country, and how to announce the time whenever anybody asks for it, lead on to the "Quel est le prix?" and the pathetic "J'ai dépense tout ce que j'avais" of the shopping manual. Then there are expressions useful in connection with letter writing, the railway and the telephone and telegraph. The pamphlet concludes with a large variety

of military titles, expressions and commands.

The book is issued through the generosity of the league's chairman of the committee on French publications, Cecil C. Blumenthal, and it was prepared by Prof. C. A. Downer of the College of the City of New York, assisted by Prof. Adolphe Cohn, professor emeritus of Columbia University, and Auguste George, president National Association of French Teachers.

HENRY FORD WOULD CRUSH MILITARISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—In manufacturing articles for the United States Government, Henry Ford, the Detroit manufacturer, believes he is helping in the world fight to stamp out militarism. He believes the war will be shortened when Europe realizes that America is engaged in war in real earnest.

Mr. Ford is satisfied that no harm has been done by waiting until recently for the war preparations. He explains that American manufacturers now have all the benefit of knowledge of the tremendous mechanical advances which the war has brought. This will bring all their preparations up to date.

Two hundred thousand steel aeroplane cylinders are being made by Mr. Ford for the Government; and these will be sold to the Government at cost of production. It is announced that the price will be settled after the cylinders are made. Government representatives and Mr. Ford will figure the cost. The Government will then pay a fair recompense without profit to the Ford company. The price when fixed will be extraordinarily low.

The Ford expert, it is said, has developed a method of producing a steel cylinder at much reduced expense, and these cylinders will be manufactured at the rate of 1000 a day. Mr. Ford declares 5000 or 10,000 a day will be produced, if needed.

Mr. Ford is today as always an ardent friend of peace.

In discussing his work for the Government, he expressed anew his conviction that President Wilson has always been a lover of peace. He said, however, that Mr. Wilson should have the full backing of the nation in maintaining the country's honor. Every individual should do his part without hatred toward crushing militarism. The first nation to disarm should be Germany.

COOKS FOR CANTONMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Twelve hotel men from hotels in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, in conference here, pledged themselves to furnish nearly 100 cooks for the army cantonment at Little Rock. The cantonment will require 240 cooks until a cooking staff can be organized from the enlisted men.

CUBA'S OFFER DECLINED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An invitation from the Cuban Government to send to Cuba for training a part of the new national army has been declined. It has been developed that President Menocal's advisers believed that the presence of American troops would serve as a check upon revolutionary activities in the troublesome Oriente and Camaguez districts.

LABOR ALLIANCE URGES LOYALTY

Leaders Pledge Service to the United States and Declare War Upon Pacifists and Others Who Aid the Enemy

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Alliance of Labor and Democracy, formed by Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders to combat pro-German and other hostile influences in the ranks of American labor, opened its campaign on Wednesday by issuing a statement of the purposes which called it into existence, the principles it stands for and the objects it will strive to attain.

This statement is in answer to the unpatriotic propaganda which has been circulated by socialistic and anarchistic organizations of Teutonic leanings. It contradicts the statements of certain factions that this is a capitalistic war, and says it is a free-man's conflict.

"Believers in the great and splendid vision of democracy and internationalism, the fraternalism and solidarity of all peoples," the statement reads, "we assert at this time our unqualified loyalty to the Republic of the United States of America and our determination to do all that lies in our power to win the war in which it is engaged."

"Loyalty to the ideals of freedom and democracy and internationalism requires loyalty to America. Disloyalty to America in this crisis is disloyalty to the cause of freedom, democracy and internationalism."

The statement then declares unqualified war upon all pacifists and others whose activities lay them open to the charge of treason.

"We aim to strip the mask," it says, "from those who, in the name of democracy, antimilitarism and peace, are now engaged in the nefarious propaganda of treachery to all that these noble words represent."

"We indignantly repudiate the claim that this propaganda—which, be it remembered, brings joy and comfort to German autocracy—has the support of the labor movement of America."

"To the men and women of the American labor movement and to all sincere friends of democracy and internationalism, we call for loyal support to America and her allies in this great struggle."

ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

A Store of Specialty Shops

A Sale of

Water Damaged Stock

AT WAY BELOW COST

URING the heavy rain of two weeks ago, part of our Basement was flooded to the depth of about three feet. Case after case of hosiery, knit underwear, blankets and domestics were either wet or dampened. In many instances goods were scarcely damaged, others were slightly soiled by water. We have taken an inventory of these and place them on sale at astonishing reductions.

HAYNES & COMPANY

ALWAYS RELIABLE

346-348 Main St., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The CLOTHING STORE for Men and Boys where you always get best quality merchandise.

BY MAIL 25 CENTS

A Set of Card Recipes for Cooling Drinks, Salads or Frozen Desserts

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The Clement Co.

Sale of Banister Shoes

22 Styles \$6.95 Broken Sizes

TWO NINETY ONE BRIDGE STREET

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Clothing for Men and Boys

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311-313

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCKS UNDER BEAR ATTACK

Another Drive at Securities Brings About Sharp Reaction—New Haven Makes New Low Record—Industrials Conspicuous

Early New York stock market prices today were pretty evenly divided between gains and losses, with changes generally narrow. Central Leather, Baldwin, Bethlehem Steel "B," Crucible Steel, Lackawanna Steel and some other issues were inclined to be heavy, but Mexican Petroleum rose nearly a point and there was a general sprinkling of gains of somewhat smaller size.

New Haven was inclined to sag in the local stock market today, and otherwise the list was irregular.

New Haven was weak on both boards late in the first half hour.

The bears made a concerted attack upon the market later in the forenoon and succeeded in bringing about a sharp reaction. All groups of stocks were affected. New Haven was a distinctly weak feature, selling down more than 2 points after opening unchanged at 24 1/2. Union Pacific opened unchanged at 137 1/2, moved up to 138 1/2, and then declined under 137. New York Central opened 1/4 at 86 1/2 and dropped to 85 1/2.

Baldwin opened 1/4 at 70 1/2 and declined a point further. Bethlehem Steel "B" declined more than a point to 114 1/2. Crucible was unchanged at the opening at 81 1/2 and declined more than 2 points. Lackawanna Steel opened 1/4 at 91 and dropped 2 points further. U. S. Steel opened 1/4 at 124 1/2 and declined more than a point further.

On the local board Edison Electric opened up 2 points at 188 and advanced 2 points further during the first half of the session.

Trading became very quiet in the early afternoon. Prices fluctuated narrowly and there was little feature. New Haven held around its low mark, 82 1/2, which is a new low record for the stock.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR PLATINUM

When a metal becomes so scarce that manufacturers are willing to pass resolutions pledging themselves to aid in its conservation, it means that time is ripe for the study of a substitute. Platinum comes under such a close observation on the part of its users that its limited stock in the United States will be under the ban of thoughtful consumption in order to prevent any exhaustion of the supply.

The use of platinum by jewelers is in considerable quantities, but it is also used by manufacturers of electrical goods, and also in the construction of many parts of the telephone and telegraph equipment. The consumption of platinum may be estimated in a general way by the figures at present obtainable: In 1914 the United States imported about 75,000 troy ounces, and only 55,000 troy ounces in the succeeding year, an equal number of ounces being recovered by refiners of gold bullion and blister copper, while about 40,000 ounces were derived from the refining of various forms of scrap, such as old jewelry and old dental work. That, in fact, is the reason that so many advertisements have appeared in the newspapers bidding for old gold-filled teeth. That there is a scarcity of the metal may be seen from the comparative prices, ranging from \$28 per troy ounce in 1907 to \$85.50 and \$110 in 1917. A relatively large amount of the metal is consumed in chemical appliances as in electrolytical processes.

The value of platinum in its industrial use is chiefly due to its very high melting point. It is also very malleable and ductile, being easily worked into the various forms so often required, and in numerous instances has had no substitute to serve its purpose.

HOG PRICE SOARS AGAIN
CHICAGO, Ill. — Hogs continued their record breaking price climb today, selling at \$18.15 a hundred-weight, 20 cents higher than yesterday's record. Pigs were higher also. Bees were \$15.35 cents higher.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair tonight and Friday; hot much change in temperature; light west to northwest winds.

For Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday. For Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday. For New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; cooler tonight in Vermont; cooler Friday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
8 a. m. 69.10 a. m. 70
12 noon 72

IN OTHER CITIES
8 a. m.

Albany 68 New Orleans 70
Buffalo 68 New York 70
Chicago 72 Philadelphia 74
Cincinnati 64 Pittsburgh 64
Denver 62 Portland, Me. 64
Des Moines 64 Portland, Ore. 64
Jacksonville 78 San Francisco 64
Kansas City 66 St. Louis 64
Nashville 62 Washington 72

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 4:52 High water, 10:38 p. m.
Sun sets 6:45 Moon rises, 10:38 p. m.
Length of day, 13:53 Moon rises, 10:38 p. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:15 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold...	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2
Allis-Chalmers...	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 1/2
Am Ag Chem...	90	90	90	90
Am B Sugar...	9 1/4	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/4
Am Can...	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2	46 1/2
Am Car Fr...	75	75 1/4	74 3/4	74 3/4
Am H & L...	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am H & L pf...	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4
Am Ina Corp...	10	10	10	10
Am Lined...	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am Linsdp...	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4
Am Loco...	70	70	70	70
Am Smelt...	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am Smelt pf...	113	113 1/2	112 3/4	112 3/4
Am SsecAp...	99	99	99	99
Am Steel...	70 1/2	70 3/4	70 1/2	70 1/2
Am Sugar...	122 1/2	122 3/4	122 1/2	122 1/2
Am Sugar pf...	118	118 1/2	117 3/4	117 3/4
Am Tel & Tel...	119 1/2	119 3/4	119 1/2	119 1/2
Am Woolen...	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Wool pf...	98	98	98	98
Anacosta...	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2	77 1/2
Atchafalca...	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 1/2
Atchafalca pf...	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/2	95 1/2
Atchafalca pf...	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/2	106 1/2
Baldwin...	70 1/2	70 3/4	69 3/4	69 3/4
Balt & Ohio...	69	69	69	69
Batoplas...	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
Beth Steel...	118 1/2	118 3/4	117 3/4	117 3/4
Beth Steel pf...	115 1/2	115 3/4	115 1/2	115 1/2
BF Goodrich...	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2	104 1/2
Brook R T...	61	61	61	61
Butterick...	127 1/2	127 3/4	127 1/2	127 1/2
Butte & Sup...	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 1/2
Cal Petrol...	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 1/2
Can Pacifi...	100	100	100	100
Cent Pdry...	52	52	52	52
Cent Leather...	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 1/2
Cer de Pas...	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2
Ches & Ohio...	60	60 1/2	59 3/4	59 3/4
CM&St Paul...	67	67 1/2	66 3/4	66 3/4
Chl Rl & Pac...	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 1/2
Chl Rl & Pac pf...	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/2	55 1/2
Chl Rl & Pac pf...	71	71	70 3/4	70 3/4
Chl Rl & Pac pf...	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 1/2
Chl Rl & Pac pf...	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/2	56 1/2
CO & St L...	40	40	40	40
Col Fuel...	49	49 1/2	48 3/4	48 3/4
Col Gas & El...	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 1/2
Con Can...	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Corn Prod...	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 1/2
Cruc Steel...	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/2	81 1/2
*Cruc Steel pf...	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Cuban CS...	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 1/2
Cuban CS pf...	90	90	90	90
Deere pf...	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 1/2
Del & Hud...	109 1/2	109 3/4	109 1/2	109 1/2
Denver...	9	9	9	9
Elkhorn...	30	30	30	30
Erle...	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
F M & S...	214	214 1/2	213 3/4	213 3/4
F M & S pf...	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 1/2
Gas W & W...	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 1/2
Gen Electric...	153	153 1/2	153	153
Gen Motors...	112	112	111	111
Gt NorOr...	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 1/2
Gt NorOr pf...	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/2	106 1/2
Green Can...	41	41	40 3/4	40 3/4
Gulf States...	113	113 1/2	112 3/4	112 3/4
Gulf Stal pf...	108	108	108	108
Harv Cor...	79	79	79	79
Harv of N J...	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/2	114 1/2
Ill Central...	102	102	102	102
Inspiration...	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/2	53 1/2
Int Ag Corp...	57 1/2	57 3/4	57 1/2	57 1/2
Int C Cor pf...	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/2	53 1/2
Int Mer Mar...	34	34	33 3/4	33 3/4
Int Mer Mar pf...	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 1/2
In Nickel Ct...	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 1/2
In Nickel Ct pf...	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 1/2
In Paper...	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
Lack Steel...	91	91	89	89
LE & W...	15	15	15	15
Louis & N...	125 1/2	125 3/4	125 1/2	125 1/2
Kenne Co...	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 1/2
Lehigh Val...	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 1/2
Max Motor...	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 1/2
Maxwell 1 pf...	67 1/2	67 3/4	67 1/2	67 1/2
Maxwell 2 pf...	22	22	21 3/4	21 3/4
Mer Petrol...	97	97 1/2	96 3/4	96 3/4
Miami...	38	38	38	38
Midvale St...	58	58	57 1/2	57 1/2
M & S L New...	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 1/2
Mo K & T pf...	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 1/2
Mo Pacific et...	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 1/2
Mo Pacific pf...	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/2	56 1/2
Nat Condu...	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/2	35 1/2
Nat Enamel...	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 1/2
Nat Lead...	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/2	54 1/2
Nevada Con...	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 1/2
NY Central...	86 1/2	86 3/4	86 1/2	86 1/2
NYNH & H...	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 1/2
N W...	121	121	121	121
N W pf...	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/2	81 1/2
North Pac...	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 1/2
N S Steel...	105	105	105	105
O Cities Gas...	57	57 1/2	56 3/4	56 3/4
Ohio Fuel...	51	51	51	51
Out Silver...	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 1/2
Pacific Mail...	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 1/2
Penna...	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 1/2	52 1/2
Pere Marq...	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 1/2
Pierce Arrow...	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 1/2
Pitts Coal...	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/2	54 1/2
P & W Va...	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 1/2
P & W Va pf...	65 1/2	65 3/4	65 1/2	65 1/2
Pond Cr Coal...	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 1/2
Pullman...	142	142	142	142
Ry Steel Sp...	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 1/2
Ray Con...	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 1/2
Reading...	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 1/2
Repub I & S...	89 1/2	89 3/4	89 1/2	89 1/2
Royal Dutch...	65 1/2	65 3/4	65 1/2	65 1/2
Rumely...	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/2	13 1/2
Savage Arms...	88	88	88	88
Shaf Arl...	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
Shelton Oil...	42	42 1/2	41 3/4	41 3/4
So Pacific...	95	95 1/2	94 3/4	94 3/4

*Ex-dividend

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
American Oil	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2
Boston	75 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/2
Boston Bly	85 1/2	85 1/4	85 1/2
Boston Corbin	35 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/2
Boston Montana	74 1/2	74 1/4	74 1/2
Calumet Corbin	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2
Calumet Jerome	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2
Con Arizona	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2
Crystal Copper	95 1/2	95 1/4	95 1/2
Denbigh	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2
Earle Eagle	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2
Ely Cons	130 1/2	130 1/4	130 1/2
Fortuna	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2
Gila	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2
Hercules	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2
Inter-Mount Mining Co	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2
Iron Cap	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2
Jerome Verde	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2
Majestic	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2
Mexican Metal	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
Mont Placer	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2
Nevada Cons	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2
New Cornelia	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2
New Era	78 1/2	78 1/4	78 1/2
Nixon	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/2
Oklahoma Oil	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2
Paisdale	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2
Pioneer	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2
Porcupine Premier	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2
Smokey	59 1/2	59 1/4	59 1/2
Troy Arizona	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/2
Tuxpan	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2
United Verde	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2
Zinc	37 1/2	37 1/4	37 1/2

RAILWAY POINTS

The commissary department of the Boston & Maine Railroad is making extensive improvements on the North Station storehouse buildings.

Edward Moreng, chief mechanical foreman, Boston Terminal Company, at pneumatic tower No. 1, accompanied by Mrs. Moreng, is spending a leave of absence at Brunswick, N. J.

Harry Lionette, train director in pneumatic tower No. 1, South Station, is spending a leave of absence visiting terminals at Washington, D. C.

Atlanta, Ga., Nashville, Tenn., St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago. The motive power department of the New Haven Railroad received from the Readville shops today four Baldwin Mogul engines, which have been rebuilt and converted into superheating grasshopper type passenger engines for Boston and Newport service.

The Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, New Haven and Union Freight roads handled 310 cars of interchange freight through South Station yard during the night.

The operating officials of the New Haven Railroad are making an inspection trip over territory north of Framingham.

Boston members of the Hay Dealers Association will occupy reserved Pullman equipment attached to the Boston & Albany road's Pacific express from South Station at 7:35 o'clock tonight, en route to Syracuse, N. Y.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Markets for naval stores are firm because of the shortage of supplies, trading being hampered by difficulties in transportation.

Leading dealers are naming turpentine on the basis of 42c per gallon, says the New York Commercial.

CHICAGO BOARD

CHICAGO BOARD					
Reported by	C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—	2.00	2.00	1.99 1/2	2.00	2.00
Sept					
Corn—					
Dec	1.15	1.15	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2
May	1.12 1/2	1.12 1/2	1.10 1/2	1.11	1.11
Oats—					
Sept	57 1/2	57 1/2	55	55 1/2	55 1/2
Dec	57 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
May	60 1/2	60 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
For—					
Sept					43.20 b
Dec		43.30	43.17	43.20	43.20
Lard—					
Sept	22.95	22.97	22.87	22.90	22.90
Dec	23.10	23.12	23.00	23.02	23.02
Jan					21.50 b

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

HEAVY EXPORTS
OF FOODSTUFFS

Enormous Increase in 1917.
When Total Value Exceeds
That of Any Previous Year in
United States History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Limited sup-
plies of 1916-1917 are not decreasing
the rate at which foodstuffs are mov-
ing out of the United States, accord-
ing to a compilation by the National
City Bank. This shows that the
quantity of meat and meat products
exported from the United States in the
fiscal year 1917 aggregated nearly 2,-
000,000,000 pounds, compared with 1,-
250,000,000 pounds in 1914, the year
prior to the war, while the quantity
of breadstuffs exported in 1917 was
357,000,000 bushels against 152,000,000
in 1914.

The largest increase of exports oc-
curred in fresh beef, of which the
quantity exported in 1917 was 197,-
000,000 pounds, against 231,000,000 in
1916 and 6,400,000 pounds in the fiscal
year 1914, the year which closed just
before the beginning of the war. Of
canned beef the quantity in 1917 was
68,000,000 pounds against 51,000,000 in
1916 and 3,500,000 pounds in 1914. Of
bacon the exports of 1917 were 667,-
000,000 pounds against 580,000,000 in
1916, and 194,000,000 pounds in 1914,
and of ham and shoulders 267,000,000
pounds against 282,000,000 pounds in
1916, and 166,000,000 pounds in 1914.
Lard shows a slight decrease in ex-
portation, being 445,000,000 pounds in
1917 against 482,000,000 in 1914, while
neutral lard, lard compounds and oleo
oil also showed a slight decrease. The
exports of condensed milk alone in
1917 amounted to \$23,000,000, against
\$12,400,000 in 1916, and \$1,341,000 in
1914.

Of breadstuffs, wheat alone shows
a total of 150,000,000 bushels in 1917,
173,000,000 in 1916 and 88,000,000 bush-
els in 1914, while flour in 1917 is about
the same as in 1914. Corn exported in
1917 was 65,000,000 bushels against
58,000,000 in 1916 and 9,000,000 bushels
in 1914. Oats exported in 1917
amounted to 89,000,000 bushels against
96,000,000 in 1916 and 1,860,000 in
1914. The values in all cases are of
course much greater in 1917 than in
1914. The total value of breadstuffs
exported in 1917 is \$75,000,000, against
\$426,000,000 in 1916 and \$165,-
000,000 in 1914. The total value of
meat and dairy products exported in
1917 is approximately \$400,000,000,
against \$291,000,000 in 1916 and \$146,-
000,000 in 1914.

Exports of foodstuffs in the fiscal
year 1917 exceed in value those of any
earlier year in the history of the coun-
try, aggregating approximately \$1,250,-
000,000 against \$880,000,000 in 1916,
\$962,000,000 in 1915, \$431,000,000 in
1914, the year immediately preceding
the war, and \$590,000,000 in 1898, the
high record year prior to the war.

HIGH VALUE OF
STEAMER TONNAGE

It has caused no little comment
that in the purchase of the eight Aus-
trian liners which it has just acquired
the Kerr Navigation Company of New
York paid a total of \$12,000,000 for
barely 51,000 tons of boats. This is
equivalent to \$235 a ton. That the
price of tonnage rises so high in view
of the efforts which are being made to
reduce tonnage is a remarkable com-
mentary on the present dearth of
world shipping. There is confidence
that there is going to be big money
in steamships for some years to come.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston
MILL STOCKS

New England (Northern)

Bid	Asked
Amoskeag	72
do pf	72
Androscoquin	190
Appleton	205
Arlington Mills	113
Bates	240
Berkshire Cotton Mfg.	192 1/2
Bingee-Hartford	78
do pf	100
Boott Mills	104
Boston Duck	1300
Cabot Mfg.	125
Dwight	1130
Edmund Mills pf.	90
Essex Mills	124
Farr Alpacas	165
Great Falls Mfg.	195
Hamilton Mfg Co.	98
Harmony Mills	95
Hill	77
Lancaster Mills	82
Lawrence Mfg Co.	120
Lockwood	108
Lyman Mills	128
Mass Cotton Mills	135
Merrimack Mfg Co.	60
Merrimack Mfg Co. pf.	77
Nashua Mfg Co.	815
Naukeag Steam Cotton	194
Ois	2750
Pacific Mills	138
Pepperell Mfg Co.	130
Salmon Falls pf.	102 1/2
Thorndike	1300
Tremont & W. Mfg.	139
Waltham Bleachery	120
York Mfg Co.	120

SOUTHERN MILLS

Brookline Mills	155
Lancet Cotton Mills	155
Mass Mills in Ca.	96
Pepperell Mfg Co.	100
West Point Mfg Co.	170

MISCELLANEOUS

American Mfg com.	149
American Mfg pf.	90
Boston Hating	102
Chapman Valve pf.	100
Draper Co.	127
Hamilton Woolen	97 1/2
Haywood Bros. & Wake-	189
field com.	96
Haywood Bros. & Wake-	102
field pf.	100
Saco-Lowell Shops pf.	100

*Taxable in Massachusetts.

QUIETUDE OF
LOCAL STOCKS
IS EXPLAINED

Copper Industry Unfavorable to
Boom in Those Shares, Which
Form Bulk of Trading

Secretary George A. Rich of the
Boston Stock Exchange says:
"It seems to me that those who com-
ment upon the present condition
state of the Boston stock market are
inclined to overlook two factors in the
situation."

"The first is the serious straits in
which so many of our home properties
find themselves, properties which
formerly were regarded as prime in-
vestments. The effect of this is to re-
duce the financial strength of the
holders of such securities and to cur-
tail the market activity and initiative
of our public."

"The second is that activity in our
market is largely dependent upon the
copper industry. Conditions in this
industry for the past three months
have been such as to check activity
in all securities dependent upon it.
That this result is not peculiarly local
is evidenced by the transactions in the
copper shares upon the New York
Stock Exchange during this period. To
illustrate:

All sales in N. Y.	May	June	July
19,354,400	19,092,650	13,225,365	

COPPER SHARES
Anaconda 387,100
Coe & Ariz. 1,700
Cerro Pas 4,900
Chile 37,580
China 65,400
Crawley 2,180
Greene 7,400
Inspiration 252,900
Kennecott 140,750
Miami 29,700
Nevada 26,700
Ray 98,380
U. S. Steel 20,300
Utah 108,600

Total 1,802,250 1,184,390 593,170
% of total 9.3 6.2 4.4

"That is, whereas the copper stocks
furnished almost one-tenth of the busi-
ness in New York in the month of May,
in that of July they furnished less than
one-twentieth."

"Such a statement of conditions,
however, while for the present nega-
tive only, yet gives ground for future
confidence. Improvement in the posi-
tion of the copper industry will make
for expansion here. The stock ex-
change, too, is enlarging the scope of
its trading list by the introduction of
new industrial shares; and of funda-
mental importance, there are signs
that our own citizens are coming to
the conviction that the impoverishment
of home enterprises through attack
and refusal of proper assistance is a
matter that intimately concerns the
whole community, and not alone the
owners of those properties."

AMERICAN-
HAWAIIAN CO.

American-Hawaiian Steamship Com-
pany intends to defer its next quar-
terly dividend until it can gauge the
workings of new taxes. This com-
pany has been particularly prosperous
during the war, although three ships,
the Kansan, Missouri and Colum-
bian, have been torpedoed. Since
1915, it has been paying a rate of 10
per cent, and in 1916 extra dividends
amounting to 19 per cent were de-
clared.

Of its 18 steamers, 14 are oil burn-
ers. Advantages of converting any
of these to Diesel power is under
consideration, although it is not
likely that ships now out on profitable
charters will be laid up to install new
engines. At end of the war such a
step may be taken if the ships are
restored to their regular service and
it becomes a question of more eco-
nomical operations. With present oil
burner system, ships can carry fuel
for 20,000 miles, with a maximum
amount of cargo. Only two of the
ships have been kept in San Fran-
cisco-Hawaiian service to take care of
sugar contracts.

MASSACHUSETTS
ELECTRIC'S GAINS

Since July 15, when its increase in
fares to a six-cent basis went into ef-
fect, Massachusetts Electric gross in-
come has been showing an average
gain of between \$400 and \$500 a day.
The new revenue was needed and will
be still more welcome when the com-
pany runs into the heavy coal using
period of the year. It is estimated
that the increase in coal expenses is
now running at the rate of \$750,000 a
year.

Some new men have recently been
added to the executive end of the Bay
State Street Railway. This and the
new revenue have aided the manage-
ment. The company is in a fair way
to pull out of its rut.

The management will not stand on
the betterment which has already been
achieved, however. It will im-
mediately ask for readjustment of
fares and zones on its inter-urban
lines. If granted, this change should
have a beneficial effect upon income.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:	Decline from Mo Yr
Highest grade rails	88.41
Second grade rails	84.85
Public utility bonds	90.01
Industrial bonds	96.29
Combined average	89.59

*Advance.

STEEL'S TAX
DEDUCTIONS

For First Six Months of 1917
\$87,783,872 Have Been Set
Aside in Anticipation of Pos-
sible Demands of Government

In the issue of the quarterly state-
ment of the United States Steel Cor-
poration for June the management
again showed its conservatism in mak-
ing a large deduction for excess taxes
before the Government has finally de-
cided just what that tax will be. By
following this policy the directors
have eliminated the uncertainty in re-
gard to the earnings of the corpora-
tion so that stockholders will have as
definite a conception as possible as to
the value of their stock.

In addition to charging off \$53,918,-
872 as war taxes for the June quar-
ter, it was also announced that there
had been charged off \$33,865,000 for
the March quarter, thus making a to-
tal of \$87,783,872 appropriated for
taxes during the first six months of
1917. This sum equals 17.27 per cent
of the June quarter. The tax for the
June quarter was more than 37
per cent on the net before taxes and
the appropriation for the March
quarter equaled 30 per cent of the net.

By adopting a retroactive policy in
the matter of taxes the March earn-
ings, which had been reported as
\$113,131,018, were reduced to \$79,256,-
018, or the smallest quarterly net
since the March quarter of 1916, when
they were \$60,712,264. This develop-
ment means that for the full 12
months ended with last June the net
earnings totaled \$361,620,636, where-
as if there had been no such approp-
riations the total net for the 12
months would have been \$449,404,509.

Deducting the March three months'
taxes from the net reported three
months ago, net earnings of the Steel
Corporation for the past 12 months
compare with what they would have
been if no excess taxes had been de-
ducted:

Quarter ended:	Net after excess taxes	Net before excess taxes
June 30	\$90,729,204	\$144,498,075
March 31	79,256,018	113,121,018
Dec 31	105,968,347	105,968,348
Sept 30	85,817,967	85,817,967

Totals \$361,620,636 \$449,404,509

The above figures reflect the earn-
ing power of the corporation operat-
ing at full capacity during the ex-
ceedingly high prices which have pre-
vailed in the industry. It is doubtful
if such high prices will ever be
reached again as have prevailed dur-
ing the past six months, but prices for
business to be delivered during the
remainder of the year will exceed
those for which deliveries have al-
ready been made.

Taking the surplus earnings avail-
able for the common stock in each of
the last four quarters the earnings
for the full 12 months amounted to
\$267,721,245, equal to 52.65 per cent
on the common stock. With the ex-
ception of the December quarter, the
surplus for the common was as large
as for any other of the past 12 months,
and this despite the fact that more
than 37 per cent of the original net
had been appropriated for war taxes
in the three months just reported for.
Including taxes in earnings the cor-
poration in the 12 months' period
earned just about 70 per cent on the
common stock.

It would appear safe to say that the
second six months of 1917 will show
as large earnings in each of the quar-
ters as during the June period, and as
it is understood that taxes for the full
year will be about \$200,000,000 the ap-
propriations for the purpose will be
at about the June period level. The
average quarterly earnings, therefore,
should be around those of the past 12
months which showed actual surplus
for the common as follows:

Quarter ended	Surp for com	% Earned
June 30	\$62,568,617	12.30%
March 31	57,748,837	11.32
Dec 31	84,281,536	16.58
Sept 30	63,296,256	12.45

Total \$267,721,245 52.65

Monthly earnings during the June
quarter showed a progressive trend
but the figures actually reported were
well below the \$43,630,422 net recorded
in March. The month of June net
amounted to \$31,284,562 compared with
\$28,521,081 for April. If a third of the
taxes appropriated is added to the
June net the net before taxes would
amount to \$49,257,499, or \$5,627,077
larger than in March. In fact, each
of the last three months' net would
exceed, on this basis, the record figures
reported for March.

TIN ORDERS ON
A BIG SCALE

SHARON, Pa.—Mills of American
Sheet & Tin Plate Company are
swamped with orders, and high prices
have little effect on jobbers. Demand
for this product is naturally heavy at
this time, due to canning season. Mills,
however, are working at full capacity
to supply the trade, due to the fact
that canning is going on at a larger
scale than ever. There is little scrap-
ped tin at any mills, purchasers spec-
ifying that practically all tin will be
accepted whether up to specifications
or not. American Sheet & Tin Plate
Company has just placed in opera-
tion 20 additional hot mills at its Far-
rell and New Castle works, but is still
behind in orders. Sheet mills of the
company are also swamped with work.

NEW ZEALAND WOOL CLIP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cablegram
from the American Consul General at
Auckland says that Great Britain has
purchased the coming New Zealand
wool clip at last year's prices.

TEXAS COTTON
MARKET STILL
MOVES UPWARD

Improvement in Crop Marks Sit-
uation, but Lack of Accumu-
lation Brings Higher Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GALVESTON, Tex.—Favorable
weather over much of Texas during
the last two weeks has caused marked
improvement in the condition of the
cotton crop, according to reports re-
ceived by cotton men here, but even
yet a short crop is indicated because
of the smallness and lateness of the
plants and the small amount of fruit
that the plants have put on on ac-
count of the continued drought. The
improvement reported has not proved
of great influence as a market factor
and the range of prices has been
steadily upward.

Already the staple is beginning to
move in Texas to a degree that is be-
ing felt in the daily quotations, and
the new crop in practically every case
is bringing a good price. There is an
unusually strong demand for spot cot-
ton for current needs of the cotton
mills, and these with other industries
are consuming the new crop as fast
as it comes into sight.

The most important indication of
the early movement of the new crop,
cotton men in Galveston say, is a
small crop. Maturity of the crop has
been hastened by the dry weather,
they contend, and this fact can mean
nothing more than a small crop, as
the plants have ceased their growth
and rain now would start a new
growth, but the fruit produced from
this new growth would likely not ma-
ture unless low temperatures were
late in arriving.

The export situation is being closely
watched, but there have been no de-
velopments of importance. Efforts
have been made to engage space for
cotton shipments for European ports,
but so far only little cotton has been
concentrated for shipment. The de-
mand of domestic mills has been such
that only little of the new crop has
found its way to the coast for foreign
export.

INDUSTRIES OF
ENGLAND SHOW
PROFITS DECLINE

Big Increases of 1915-16 Either
Largely Reduced or Turned
Into Actual Net Losses

LONDON, England.—The Economist,
reviewing results of industrial com-
panies in year ended June 30 last,
shows the following: Motor and cycle
companies report 3 per cent decrease
in profits after an increase of 45 1/2
per cent a year ago; shipping com-
panies' profits increase 16 1/2 per cent
following a 104 per cent increase a
year ago; oil companies' decrease 8
per cent after an increase of 13 per
cent last year; tramways and gas
companies showed decreases; and iron
and steel group show benefit from war.
Total of 918 companies for year
ended June 30, 1917, report profits of
\$2,065,792, an increase of \$11,292,-
089, or 16 per cent, as follows (after
payment of debenture interest, etc.):

Reports published in No of yr ended cos June 30, '17	Increase %
Canals, d'ks.	9 222,892
etc.	446,535 26.4
El II & pwr	1,307,748
Gas	54,733 4.4
Iron, coal &	2,071,283
steel	197,842 8.7
Land mort.	8,890,874
Loan mort.	1,584,582 21.6
Mines, etc	3,802,074
Nitrates	745,375 24.1
Oil	21,124,910
Nitrates	669,795 12.2
Shipping	2,108,772
Tramways	185,120 8.1
Waterworks	8,493,319
Tele. etc.	1,202,685 16.5
Tramways	1,707,509 23.0
Tramways	1,833,167
Tramways	48,320 9.5
Tramways	142,243 11.6
Tramways	563,878
Tramways	48,700 9.5
Tramways	4,209,830
Tramways	262,262 8.7
Tramways	86,330,640
Tramways	5,605,316 21.6

Totals .918 \$2,065,792 \$11,292,089 16.0

*Decrease.

RAILROADS RAISE
THEIR EFFICIENCY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Vice-President
Galloway of Baltimore & Ohio
road says there is no better evidence
of efficiency with which the railways
are utilizing cars and locomotives than
amount of traffic handled by each
locomotive and each car during a
given period.

In April railways having a total
mileage of 227,351 handled an average
of 1,019,415 ton miles of freight per
locomotive, compared with an aver-
age of 898,978 in April, 1916, an in-
crease of 13.3 per cent. Each freight
car in service in April, 1917, carried
13,848 ton miles of freight, compared
with 12,321 in April last year, an in-
crease of 12.2 per cent.

Returns for fuel cover only 173,106
miles of line, but indicate the same
general improvement. Freight loco-
motive accomplishments improved
15.5 per cent, and freight cars showed
an improvement of 14.1 per cent. The
improvements are due to increase in
number of miles traveled by loco-
motives and to heavier loading.

DENVER GAS & ELECTRIC

The Denver Gas & Electric Light
Company reported sales in June 15
per cent greater than in the corre-
sponding month a year ago. On June
30 the company had 41,621 electric
meters on its lines, an increase of 2668
over the efficiency data of the previous
year.

GOVERNMENT'S
STEEL ORDERS

Some Interests Willing to Take
Business at Prices to Be De-
termined Later—Draft Makes
Serious Inroads Upon Labor

Government orders for steel are in-
creasing and the export movement is
large in spite of embargoes; but ordi-
nary domestic business in iron and
steel is insignificant. Pressed by some
of its allies to get for them much-
needed steel the Government is
hurrying its cost-finding inquiry, but
as telegrams from iron ore costs only
went out this week the investigators
are some distance from the end, says
the Iron Age.

Without taking a final position on
the question of selling to the Allies
at the same prices as to the Govern-
ment, steel manufacturers have ac-
cepted orders from officials at Wash-
ington this week applying on 10,000
tons of annealed wire and 20,000 tons
of wire rods for Italy, prices to be
fixed after the trade commission's
findings are made up. When these
Italian inquiries first appeared some
weeks ago, 4.50 cents was quoted on
the wire and \$85 on the rods.

While the general question is in
abeyance, it is understood that some
steel interests have expressed a will-
ingness to take business from the
Government at prices to be deter-
mined later, even though the material
is for an ally.

For the American army in France
a 20,000-ton inquiry for 25-lb. rails
has come out, for use in portable
tracks. Unlike the recent contracts
for 150,000 tons of 80-lb. sections no
price is fixed, but bids are asked. Con-
trary to reports, none of the 80-lb.
rails were refused by the mills, but
on two of the lots concerning which a
question was raised as to price, or-
ders to go ahead with the rolling have
not yet been given, though all these
rails are wanted in six weeks.

Although specifications on the Gov-
ernment's requirements for its stan-
dardized merchant ships will not come
to the steel mills until early in 1918,
plates are being placed each week
for Government vessels that are being
constructed after builders' plans. In-
dependent steel companies are now
getting considerable orders for such
steel in view of the large tonnages
already taken by the Steel Corporation.
The latter, it is estimated, has on its
books nearly 800,000 tons of steel for
the navy, for Government merchant
ships and for private yards.

Of the 17,000 cars wanted for the
American railroad in France 9000
have been placed in the past week,
and thus far about 75,000 kegs of
spikes have been ordered.

What is generally known as to the
effect of present high prices on con-
struction is definitely indicated in the
report of July bookings representing
41 1/2 per cent of the country's
fabricated steel capacity. This is the
smallest total reported since Febru-
ary, 1915.

The outcome of efforts to secure
exemptions for workers in iron and
steel and metal-working plants have
been disappointing to employers. It
is of vast importance consequence to the
Government than cost finding that
there be adequate working forces at
coke ovens, blast furnaces and steel
works. One eastern steel company
has been seriously affected by the
large drafts made upon its working
forces. Only special intervention from
Washington, even to the extent of new
legislation, seems likely to avert an
acute situation.

Short coke supply in particular is
affecting the entire industry. With
pig iron production in the first half
of the year 35,000 tons less than in
the first half of 1916, and 550,000 tons
less than in the second half, only an
unusual use of scrap has made in-
creased steel works output possible.
The supply of steel in the form of
billets, sheet bars and slabs is in-
creasing in the open market and
prices are yielding. A sale of 3000

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

LONGWOOD PLAY
THIS AFTERNOON

Patriotic Doubles Tennis Reaches
the Semifinal Round—R. N.
Williams 2d Enters Competi-
tion in Mixed Division

Play is scheduled to continue this afternoon in the men's doubles, women's singles and mixed doubles divisions of the United States national patriotic lawn tennis tournament on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, with some of the leading tennis stars of the United States slated to meet in each division. Play in the men's doubles reached the semi-final bracket Wednesday afternoon, and the results of the matches were to be expected. Three of the four contests were won in straight sets, but I. C. Wright and H. C. Johnson, the Massachusetts combination, had to play five sets, one of them going to 16 games, before they emerged winners over F. B. Haggis and S. H. Vossell, the New York pair.

The score was 4-6, 7-9, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2 and it was the most keenly contested match of the tournament. At the outset it looked doubtful for the local pair, but after having lost the first two sets they steadied and came through handsomely.

As the match went along Wright improved and his chop strokes in no small measure were responsible for part of the match errors by the Boston players aided the New Yorkers in getting points. The match by points:

FIRST SET
Johnson and Wright—
4-2 4-2 3-0 6-4-31-4

Haggis and Vossell—
1-4 2-0 4-5 4-6-34-6

SECOND SET
Johnson and Wright—
4-2 4-4 2-5 1-1 3-5 4-3 0-47-7

Haggis and Vossell—
1-1 5-2 2-3 4-0 4-5 3-0 4-5-50-9

THIRD SET
Johnson and Wright—
1-4 4-4 2-5 7-4-34-6

Haggis and Vossell—
4-5 0-1 1-4 3-5 1-2-23-3

FOURTH SET
Johnson and Wright—
5-2 2-3 4-2 4-4-32-6

Haggis and Vossell—
4-3 2-5 1-1 2-0-26-4

FIFTH SET
Johnson and Wright—
7-5 3-4 4-4 5-3-36-6

Haggis and Vossell—
5-2 5-2 1-2 3-0-25-2

In the other doubles matches N. W. Niles and T. R. Pell had as easy a time against Richard Bishop of Boston and L. E. Mahan of New York, although the second set went to 16 games. The veteran F. B. Alexander of New York and H. A. Throckmorton had little difficulty in accounting for the Chinese players, W. E. Wei and P. L. Yung, while J. C. Strachan of New York eliminated C. M. Currier and Horace Taylor of Boston in straight sets. Points on the Niles-Pell match follow:

FIRST SET
Niles and Pell—
5-2 4-10 3-4 7-4-44-6

Bishop and Mahan—
5-2 5-2 1-2 3-0-25-2

SECOND SET
Niles and Pell—
1-1 4-4 4-4 4-4 4-4 4-5-58-9

Bishop and Mahan—
4-7 6-2 2-2 6-1 0-4 1-3-30-7

THIRD SET
Niles and Pell—
4-2 4-4 4-4 4-4 4-5-28-6

Bishop and Mahan—
0-2 4-1 4-1 2-1-17-2

No matches were played in the singles and but one in the mixed doubles, Miss Mary Browne of California and E. W. Wright of Boston, defeated Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d, of Boston, and F. C. Inman of New York, 6-1, 6-2. Miss Browne played a great game. Her cross-court and shots to the corners were superbly brought off, and, coupled with Niles' hard-hitting game, it was plain that the losers would win few games.

R. N. Williams 2d, the national champion, on furlough from the federal army, arrived at Longwood early in the afternoon. He has played very little tennis, but is in superb physical condition. H. C. Johnson withdrew from the mixed doubles and Williams will take his place today paired with N. W. Wright. The other match, against Miss E. B. Sears of Boston and J. C. Strachan of San Francisco.

NATIONAL PATHTIC DOUBLES
Third round—N. W. Niles, Boston, and T. R. Pell, New York, defeated Richard Bishop, Boston, and L. E. Mahan, New York, 6-2, 9-7, 6-2; F. B. Alexander, New York, and H. A. Throckmorton, N. J., defeated W. E. Wei, M. I. T., and P. L. Yung, Yale, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3; H. C. Johnson and H. C. Wright, Boston, defeated F. B. Haggis and S. H. Vossell, New York, 4-6, 7-9, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2; J. C. Strachan, San Francisco, and F. C. Inman, New York, defeated R. M. Currier and Horace Taylor, Boston, 9-7, 6-2, 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES
First round—Miss Mary Browne, California, and N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d, Boston, and F. C. Inman, New York, 6-1, 6-2.

BOSTON BRAVES
BUY SCHREIBER

Announcement was made this noon by the Boston National League Baseball Club that it had purchased infielder Schreiber from the Lawrence club of the Eastern League. The price paid was \$6000 and he will report to the Boston club at the end of the Eastern season, Labor Day.

Schreiber is a shortstop and third baseman. He has been watched for some days by Hugh Duffy, scout for the Boston club, who reports that he is the best minor league infielder he has seen this year. Several other major league clubs were after him including the Chicago, Philadelphia and New York Nationals and the New York and Detroit Americans.

He is leading the Eastern League in batting, base running and extra base hitting.

PRESS CLUB GOLF
IN SEMIFINALS
AT MONTCLAIR

MONTCLAIR, Mass.—Semifinal round matches are to be played today in the annual championship golf tournament of the Boston Press Club on the links of the Wollaston Golf Club. The chief match should be between F. G. Thayer of the home club and B. S. Evans of Wenhams in the first division for the Gen. C. H. Taylor trophy. The other first division semifinal match will be between Paul Tewksbury of Woodland and H. H. Marden of Brockton.

Third round matches were played Wednesday and the closest match in the first division was between Thayer and G. J. Murphy of Wollaston. Thayer, playing the better golf going out, and led by 4 up when the turn was reached. Coming home it was Murphy who starred, and he had the match square at the seventeenth. The home hole proved Murphy's undoing as he hooked his tee shot in behind the clubhouse and he required 6 for the hole. Thayer was straight up the course with his tee shot, on the green in 2, and had an easy win of the hole and match with his par 4.

Paul Tewksbury had his match well in hand throughout the round, as he went out in 38, and led to the end. B. S. Evans also had an easy time of it and won by the wide margin of 7 up and 6 to play.

Marden opposed A. G. Lockwood, the former Massachusetts State champion from Belmont, and by getting a good start established a lead of 4 up by the time 12 holes had been played. He took no chances from then on, and eventually won the match through his conservative golf. The summary:

GEN. C. H. TAYLOR TROPHY—
Second Round

F. G. Thayer, Wollaston, defeated G. J. Murphy, Wollaston, 1 up.

B. S. Evans, Wenhams, defeated A. J. Staz, Green Hill, 7 to 6.

H. H. Marden, Brockton, defeated A. G. Lockwood, Belmont Springs, 3 and 2.

Paul Tewksbury, Woodland, defeated C. E. Wadsworth, Country, 4 and 3.

SECOND DIVISION—Second Round

A. N. Wakefield, Wollaston (18), defeated A. H. Pierce, Wollaston (8), 1 up.

J. B. Brennan, Wollaston (12), defeated J. A. Parren, Scarborough (8), 4 up, (27 holes).

J. S. Phelps, Wollaston (14), defeated J. W. Small Jr., Belmont Springs (15), 4 and 3.

THIRD DIVISION—Second Round

L. Pond, Framingham (11), defeated P. Goodale, Winchester (11), defeated H. S. Hall, Salem (14), 3 and 2.

J. A. Barnes, Wollaston (12), defeated E. F. Folsom, Woodland (12), 4 and 3.

J. Y. Shortt, Woodland (14), defeated H. H. Cook, Albemarle (6), 3 and 1.

J. F. McGovern, Wollaston, defeated V. M. Smith, Wollaston, by default.

FOURTH DIVISION—Second Round

W. R. Nicholson, Framingham (16), defeated W. A. Oulmet, invited (16), 5 and 3.

R. E. Scott, Wollaston (14), defeated G. H. Lowe, Wollaston (20), 2 and 1.

J. A. Campbell, Wollaston (16), defeated E. A. Donahoe, invited (18), 3 and 2.

A. L. Fowler, Wollaston (18), defeated E. J. Prior, Albemarle (18), 2 and 1.

FIFTH DIVISION—Second Round

H. J. Dwyer, Wollaston (18), defeated J. E. Crowley, Wollaston (24), 6 and 5.

F. J. Crosby, Wollaston (24), defeated J. Swan, invited (21), 7 and 6.

H. D. Crowley, Wollaston (18), defeated W. N. Parker, Scarborough (14), 3 and 2.

D. R. Vincent, Commonwealth (18), defeated F. P. Ewing, Scarborough (18), by default.

PICKUPS

The Chicago White Sox won three of the four games played with Cleveland, but were hard pressed in two of them. One of these, went 13 innings and the other 10.

Paterson (N. J.) baseball fans are to honor Wagner of Pittsburgh at a game to be played in that city Aug. 26. Wagner started his baseball career in that city over 20 years ago.

The Boston Red Sox players appear to be partial to navy service. Pitcher Shore enlisted as a class 4 yeoman yesterday, and will be called to serve later, probably not until the end of the baseball season.

Kauff of the New York Giants is now second in the National League batting table with an average of .321. He made five hits in two games yesterday. Roush of Cincinnati is leading with an average of .348.

The White Sox were fortunate in being able to pick up such a good third baseman as Byrne, formerly of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, to take the place of Weaver during his enforced absence from the lineup.

If the Cleveland Americans lose First Baseman Harris and Third Baseman Evans by the selective draft before the championship season is over, they will be greatly handicapped. Evans is playing a splendid game at third.

J. L. Driscoll, former star baseball, basketball and football player at Northwestern University and now utility infielder for the Chicago National League, has passed his examination, waived exemption and is awaiting a call to serve in the national army.

The race for first place in the International League tightened up yesterday as Toronto lost. The first four teams have now lost 47 games each and the only difference is in the number won, Toronto having won 69 while Baltimore and Providence have won 67 and Newark 65.

Brooklyn and New York engaged in three successive double-headers, and in each case the honors were even. Marquard and Cheney did some splendid pitching for the champions in this series, each winning a game, and both coming to the rescue in the game Brooklyn won yesterday.

WESTERN CLUBS
AGAIN IN EAST

For the Third and Last Time
This Year the West Is Invad-
ing the Eastern Circuit of the
National League

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	1917	1916
New York	58	35	.660	.510
Philadelphia	53	46	.535	.592
St. Louis	57	52	.523	.423
Cincinnati	59	56	.513	.384
Chicago	56	54	.509	.439
Brooklyn	52	65	.486	.621
Boston	45	66	.446	.596
Pittsburgh	35	71	.330	.455

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Boston 3, Philadelphia 0.
Brooklyn 3, New York 2.
New York 7, Brooklyn 1.
Pittsburgh 3, Cincinnati 2.
No other teams scheduled.

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

This afternoon finds the western clubs in the National League baseball championship series opening their third and last invasion of the eastern circuit for the season of 1917. It will come to a close Wednesday, Aug. 29.

New York increased its lead in this league Wednesday afternoon by dividing a double-header with the Brooklyn champions while the Boston Braves were shutting out Philadelphia, 3 to 0. It was the third straight day New York and Brooklyn had divided double-headers, Brooklyn winning the first game, 3 to 2 and then losing the second, 7 to 1.

Only one other game was played in this league, Pittsburgh coming from behind and winning a close game from Cincinnati, 3 to 2.

BOSTON WINS FROM
PHILADELPHIA CLUB

The Boston Braves shut out the Philadelphia club at Braves Field Wednesday afternoon by a score of 3 to 0, thereby winning the series with the club two games to one. Hughes pitched for the winning team and was in championship form allowing Philadelphia only five scattered hits and being very effective with men on bases. He was given fine support in the field. Left Fielder Kelly making three brilliant catches and Second Baseman Rawlings turning in one or two brilliant plays.

Alexander pitched six innings for Philadelphia, but did not appear to be up to his best form. Boston made five hits off him and used them to advantage. Fitterly succeeded him and was found for two hits. The score:

Innings: 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 3 7 1
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 1

Batteries—Hughes and Truesess; Alexander, Fitterly and Kilfer; Adams, Umpires—Byron and Quigley. Time—1h. 45m.

GIANTS DIVIDE
WITH BROOKLYN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York and Brooklyn divided a double-header for the third straight day here Wednesday. Brooklyn won the first game by a score of 3 to 2 and New York landed the second game, 7 to 1.

The Giants outbait Brooklyn in the first game, 13 to 6, but failed to come through in the pinches. Both Marquard and Cheney did good relief work. Wheat, a pinch hitter, drove in Stengel with the winning run in the ninth inning. The score:

INNING: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 3 6 2
New York 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 13 1

Batteries—Pfeffer, Marquard, Cheney and Miller; Demaree, Perritt and Rariden. Time—2h.

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 7 10 1
Brooklyn 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 4 2

Batteries—Benton and Gibson; Russell and Krueger. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison. Time—1h. 25m.

PITTSBURGH WINS
FROM CINCINNATI

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Pittsburgh defeated Cincinnati here Wednesday 3 to 2, the winning run coming in the ninth inning, after the visitors had seemingly won the game. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 8 2
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 9 0

Batteries—Miller and Schmidt; Schneider and Wingo. Umpires—Rigler and Bransfield. Time—1h. 45m.

CLEVELAND MAY LOSE FOUR

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland American League club may lose two of its regular infielders and two pitchers by the Selective Conscription Law. Joseph Harris, first baseman, was examined and accepted by a local draft board Wednesday. Third Baseman Joseph Evans and Pitcher Clark Dickerson were examined and accepted at New York last week. Pitcher Edward Klepper passed his examination at Warren, Pa., Tuesday, and was told he might expect to be called about Sept. 5.

CHEVROLET IN FAST TRIAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Louis Chevrolet, who meets Barney Oldfield and Ralph de Palma in a special automobile match race at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Saturday afternoon, attained a rate of speed of two miles in less than one minute at the Seaside course late Wednesday afternoon. His high-powered machine thundered around the two-mile course in 58½ seconds, or about 121 miles an hour.



Scots Guards athletic meet at Queen's Club

Private Kirsopp winning the final in the 100-yard dash

JUNIOR TENNIS
PLAYERS MEET ON
NEW YORK COURTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Vincent Richards earned the right to represent the metropolitan section in the national boys' lawn tennis tournament, which will be held in connection with the national singles tournament at Forest Hills next week, when he defeated Cecil Donaldson at 6-2, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3 in the final round of the local tennis center tournament at Forest Hills Wednesday. Only four players competed in the event so that the competition actually started with the playing of the semi-final round. Richards' first opponent of the day was Uzal McCarter, who was vanquished at 6-3, 6-0.

There were six players in the junior tournament, in which Benjamin Letson, holder of the national boys' championship of last year, won his way to the final round with victories over J. T. Kemmerer and Harold Taylor. The latter had a first round bye, but did not compete in the event as he had to play in a junior tennis tournament at Providence. The semifinal round match therefore went to Letson by default.

The boys' match between Richards and Donaldson was waged more closely than the score indicates. It was largely a back court duel, but now again Richards advanced to the net to finish off a point. Donaldson after seeing his game break before the persistent attack of his opponent, steadied and by the judicious use of the lob succeeded in holding up Richards' game for a while. The change of tactics on the part of Donaldson, however, failed to turn aside the impending defeat.

Selichiro Kashio, the Japanese tennis expert, who is entered for the national tournament, practiced for nearly two hours Wednesday at Forest Hills, while the boys and juniors were playing in their tournament. His work on the courts occasioned favorable comment but it was the opinion that he was hardly as strong a player as Kumagae, the Japanese star of last year's tennis season. Kashio explained that he had had little opportunity for tennis play recently, but that he expected to be in fine condition for the tournament next week. With Kumagae as his partner, Kashio won the doubles championship of the Orient in 1915. The summaries of the boys and junior tournaments follow:

BOYS' TOURNAMENT—Semifinal Round
Vincent Richards defeated Uzal McCarter, 6-3, 6-0.
Cecil Donaldson defeated Joseph Tomasulo, 6-1, 6-2.

Final Round
Vincent Richards defeated Cecil Donaldson, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3.

JUNIOR TOURNAMENT—First Round
P. T. Anderson defeated Donald Nichols, 6-3, 6-0, 6-3.
Benjamin Letson defeated J. T. Kemmerer, 6-3, 6-0.

Semifinal Round
Benjamin Letson won from Harold Taylor by default.

CHICAGO SIGNS
INFILDER BYRNE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Robert Byrne, the former Philadelphia National's infielder, who was unconditionally released, has been signed by the Chicago Americans to play third base. Byrne will report tomorrow or Saturday.

Following Weaver's loss at Washington, President Comiskey opened negotiations with Byrne, and they came to terms Wednesday.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Haven	57	27	.679
Lawrence	49	38	.563
New London	45	39	.536
Worcester	42	44	.488
Bridgeport	41	45	.488
Springfield	37	45	.451
Portland	36	50	.419
Hartford	33	54	.379

RESULTS YESTERDAY
New Haven 10, Lawrence 1.
New Haven 5, Lawrence 0.
Bridgeport 10, Portland 6.
Springfield 4, Worcester 3.
Hartford 5, New London 2.

SCOTS GUARDS
HOLD SPLENDID
ATHLETIC MEET

LONDON, England—The athletic meeting of the Scots Guards held recently at Queen's Club, provided some interesting contests, and the battalion which turned out in considerable strength to watch the long program through were keenly interested in the various events.

Private Kirsopp, who, in his civilian days, attained fame in the football world as the Everton forward, captured the long jump, the 100 yards and the 220 yards, in addition to giving Q Company the relay race with a splendid sprint at the finish. He also tied for the individual points cup with Corporal Robertson, who carried off the half-mile, mile and two miles.

Q Company ended up the proud possessors of the challenge cup. Quarter-master-Sergeant Eggelton, who for a number of years was on the gymnastic staff at Aldershot, gave a splendid display of swordsmanship. Among the deft feats performed was the cutting in half of an apple in the hand of an officer.

WRIGHTINGTON IS
WINNER AT GOLF

E. N. Wrightington, captain of the Harvard varsity football eleven in 1896, was the winner of the golf tournament of the Harvard Club of Boston on the links of The Country Club Brookline, Wednesday afternoon with a net card of 73. Sixty-three golfers started in the play, and 45 of this number returned cards. E. C. Wheeler Jr., pressed the leader for first honors with 86-12-74. Low gross honors went to T. M. Clafin, who totaled 81. Many of the players found the difficulties at The Country Club course too many for their games and this accounts in part for the high scoring. The summary:

E. N. Wrightington, 85-73; E. C. Wheeler, 86-74; H. A. Jackson, 88-77; T. M. Clafin, 81-77; E. L. Furness, 99-77; M. L. Crosby, 98-80; A. M. Jones, 96-80; R. L. Smith, 98-81; F. W. Winslow Jr., 97-81; B. H. Howe Jr., 98-81; W. G. R. Allen, 98-81; W. A. Carl, 98-82; H. DeFord, 93-82; S. E. Wardwell, 96-82; E. A. Taft, 99-82; J. O. Safford, 93-82; P. V. Bacon, 97-82; T. Russell, 97-83; Percival Gilbert, 87-84; C. MacLeod, 90-84; S. T. Bittenbender, 108-84; F. H. Nash, 103-85; S. D. Brush Jr., 96-86; P. Perkins, 108-83; C. E. Mason, 94-87; C. A. Wardwell, 100-87; P. Holdsworth, 105-87; J. M. Rothwell, 105-87; C. E. Bacon, 105-87; H. C. Pope, 109-87; C. Bosson, 109-87; L. L. Edgar, 98-88; H. F. McNeil, 100-88; J. R. Post, 104-88; J. W. Foster, 108-88; W. H. Stocum, 105-89; L. F. Brigham, 107-89; G. E. Fuller, 109-89; H. L. Ewer, 99-90; A. M. Crosby, 96-91; E. S. Litchfield, 102-91; F. E. Talbot, 101-91; H. W. Fowler, 111-93; A. L. Cross, 120-100; C. Vose Jr., 125-101.

CHICAGO GETS NEW PITCHER

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Harry Weaver, leading pitcher of the New Haven club, has been sold to the Chicago Nationals for \$2500, by Owner James Collins. He has won 13 and lost three games this season. He is 23 years old and coached Niagara University this spring.

BROOKLYN RELEASES TWO

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pres. C. H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn National League club has announced that J. T. Mayers, the catcher, and Michael Mowrey, the veteran third baseman, had been granted their unconditional release.

MANN ASKS EXEMPTION

CHICAGO, Ill.—Leslie Mann, outfielder for the Chicago Nationals, was passed by an exemption board here Wednesday. He claimed exemption as the support of a wife and two children. His home is at Lincoln, Neb.

PITCHER SHORE ENLISTS

Ernest Shore, pitcher for the Boston American League baseball team, enrolled in the United States naval reserve as a class 4 yeoman here Wednesday. He will be assigned to duty later.

AMERICAN CLUBS
NOT SCHEDULED
TO PLAY TODAY

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING				
	P-C			
	Won	Lost	1917	1916
Chicago	70	43	.619	.545
Boston	66	42	.611	.591
Cleveland	61	54	.530	.559
Detroit	58	54	.518	.531
New York	53	55	.491	.527
Washington	51	58	.468	.481
Philadelphia	41	65	.387	.510
St. Louis	42	71	.372	.246

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RUSSIA SOLIDLY BEHIND ARMIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Giornale d'Italia has published an interview between a representative of that paper and two officers who have been sent to Italy as representatives of the armies of revolutionary Russia to join the Russian Military Mission already in Italy. The statement which had appeared in the papers that the revolution was unexpected, was, they said, untrue. Every one knew that it was imminent and when it came every one was prepared to welcome it. If such had not been the case what explanation could there be of the fact that it had been successful in less than three hours, and how could the collapse of the old régime be explained? They pointed to the fact that during the first hours of the revolution, before the Government had been established, the people had shown a wonderful sense of responsibility and political maturity. Excesses which had generally accompanied all revolutions had been absent and such isolated instances as had occurred in Petrograd were attributable to the criminals who had imprudently been let out of the prisons, together with the political prisoners. They declared also that while, unfortunately, there had, during the revolution, been many desertions, yet the Army had as a whole stood firm, understanding that while the country was being freed from the foe within, it was their task to keep it intact from the assaults of the foreign enemy. The European press had, these officers said, given a false impression by generalizing from the isolated instances of fraternization with the enemy which had taken place on the Austrian front. These episodes which were certainly deplorable, were partly due to the childish idealism of the peasant soldier, and partly to the propaganda of German agents. It had, however, only been a passing dream from which the soldier had soon awakened up. The way one such incident which had taken place near Riga had ended was distinctly significant. For two days a Russian battalion and a German battalion had fraternized together, but the Germans had taken advantage of this idyllic state of things to occupy a hill within the Russian lines. This was quite enough to rouse the Russian soldiers who had flung themselves upon the Germans and a fierce struggle had followed. The mistrust and want of confidence shown in Russia, in France, Italy and England, and much that had appeared in the press of those countries had made a painful impression.

There had never been any idea of a separate peace, which would have been nothing less than an act of treachery. There had been talk of a separate peace, but only among small groups of people who, it was true, made a considerable clamor, and who had made Europe believe, for a moment, that Russia was going to betray her allies. The truth was very different. The army had been inactive for a time, but it should be remembered that the first necessity had been to reorganize it on the democratic lines proclaimed by the revolution, and this had needed time. Still, the rapidity with which it had been carried out, four months and it had only taken a few months and it had been a gigantic task. The army was now strongly reorganized, thoroughly

OPPOSITION TO CENTRALIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England.—There was a strong protest made at the annual meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce against centralization, the Hon. F. M. B. Fisher, Minister of Trade and Marine in New Zealand, taking part in the discussion.

The Lord Mayor, who presided, said that there was real danger in centralization in London, and one duty of the Chamber was to see that local views were fully brought home to the officials who now ruled in every branch of commerce and industry. There were springing up in London countless mushroom associations which offered to manage the businesses of merchants in Liverpool and elsewhere. If these associations were capable of doing good they should work in close cooperation with the chambers of commerce. The latter had done excellent work for manufacturers as well as for commercial men, but there was work they could not do, and a manufacturers' association had been formed in Liverpool. They hoped to bring in the important element of labor, and by working with the Chamber of Commerce to get the best possible results out of the work of reconstruction after the war.

Mr. H. D. Bateson, in moving the adoption of the annual report, said with regard to the multiplication of

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organizations in London that Liverpool men were able to formulate their own views, and experience showed that they could get them adopted when they were sound, but after the war they must be free from bureaucratic control. They must have more liberty, fewer licenses.

The secretary of the report, Mr. G. A. Moore, also spoke against centralization. It was necessary, he pointed out, that Liverpool should speak for itself, because the interests of a seaport were not always identical with those of a manufacturing center. The chamber were well aware of the importance of the question of the taxation of cooperative societies, and had formed a committee to go into that difficult matter. They wanted to separate real cooperative trading from other trading. Large and small co-operative societies could not be allowed to carry on foreign trade which by no stretch of imagination could be called cooperative, and be at the same time free from the heavy income tax which business men had to pay.

The Hon. F. M. B. Fisher supported the Chamber in their attitude regarding centralization. London, he said, was already overburdened and overcrowded, and so busy that it was unable to do the business it had already. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce could best serve the interests of the country by preserving their independence and by preserving their driving force for moving London when London wanted moving. His business in the country was to ask the commercial men of Great Britain to organize, to get together, and to realize that they had an Empire capable of producing all they required. There was no cause for pessimism. The outlook for the British Empire had never been better. It had never been so closely welded or more firmly knit, never so conscious of its own powers as it was today, and the monument they had to erect in honor of those who had fallen was to

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build up an Empire that would be a pride and a glory to those who came after them.

The problems of the war were simple compared with the after-war problems. It was well to remember that the blockade they had imposed on the Central Powers was a blockade on people who were already frugal and thrifty. The imposition of that blockade was going to make the Germans still more frugal and thrifty, and the probability was that when the war ended the rehabilitation of the German people in the markets of the world could be secured only by the production of cheap goods. It was a fallacy for the Labor Party to suppose that a protective policy was going to be introduced to protect inefficiency. Inefficiency meant the production of dear goods that could not be sold against cheap goods. After the war against cheap goods. After the war the Germans would use their laboratories to enable them to enter the world's markets with the one hope of rehabilitating themselves through the medium of cheap goods.

Disorganized effort was of no value. Workers and manufacturers must get together on an organized basis. The business men of the country had no policy. The country was saturated with party feeling, and trade had been the plaything of party. It was time for commercial men to get together, and instead of waiting for Whitehall to move, to impose their requirements upon Whitehall. There must be mutual good feeling between employer and employee. They should approach the issue from a new point of view, and see if they could not settle their differences by arbitration, good feeling, and what was in New Zealand called humanism. As for the overseas dominions, they did not ask for something for nothing, but wanted the people of the motherland to discuss and reason with them with a view to the utilization of the vast resources of the Empire.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Steven M. Barrett, of Claremore, Okla., who has been appointed secretary of the State Board of Vocational Education, is a Nebraskan by birth, who was graduated from Drury College, one of the best of the small colleges of the Southwest. After an experience of teaching and administering schools, in Missouri and Oklahoma, that covered the years 1884 to 1907, he was elected professor of education in the State university. Later he was president of the Eastern University Preparatory School at Claremore. Professor Barrett has written books on pedagogy, and also histories of the territorial days of the State.

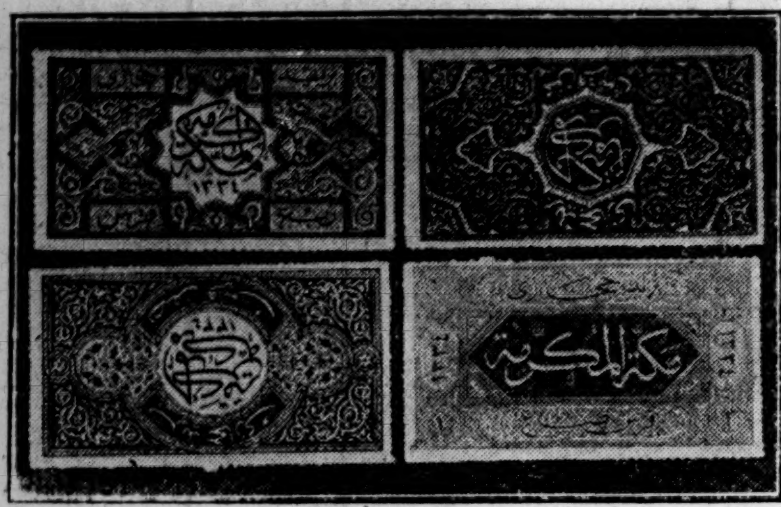
Florence Finch Kelley, who is serving on the special commission appointed to investigate charges of sweatshop labor in connection with manufacture of United States military uniforms by contractors in and around New York City, is one of the most experienced students of social welfare conditions in the United States. Her first efforts in self-support and economic independence were in journalism, and she has a long record of efficiency to her credit on the Boston, New York, San Francisco, and Chicago press. Then her attention was turned to conditions of woman and child labor, and from that time on she has not ceased to be a worker for economic justice. In 1905 she journeyed to Australia and New Zealand to study the workings of advanced legislation and industrial democracy there, and on her return she wrote much for the press. She has served on important official investigations of industrial conditions in the United States, but of late years she has been turning more and more to distinctively literary work for the Bookman and other of the monthlies.

Edwin Walter Kemmerer, professor of economics and finance at Princeton University, is one of two experts from the United States, whom Henry Bruere has induced to return with him to the City of Mexico to aid the Carranza Government. Professor Kemmerer began his career as an expert adviser for the Government of the United States during the '90s, giving special attention to the trust problem, and adding the industrial commission. Then, for two years, he taught economics at Purdue University in Indiana. Enlisted again in the Government service, he went to the Philippines, and was financial adviser to the commission during the days when the monetary standard was being changed from a silver to a gold basis. In 1906 he joined the Cornell faculty, as an assistant professor of economics, and, in time, was given a full chair. In 1912 he was called to Princeton University. His writings for technical journals devoted to economics and sociology have been many and important, and he is, admittedly, one of the ablest authorities in the country on issues of currency and banking. If Mexico gets his services she will be fortunate.

William A. Mann, U. S. A., Major-General, and commander of the first division of the troops of the former national guard to be sent to Europe to fight against Germany, is a West Point trained Pennsylvanian. From 1875 to 1892 he served, almost steadily, with the infantry on the western frontier. He went to Cuba in 1898 with the fifth army corps, and fought in the trenches at El Caney. When the campaign in the Philippines opened he was on the ground, and served much of the time during his stay in the islands, as adjutant-general, inspector-general, or supervisor of revenue. He was made a major in 1901, and did work at home in the coast defenses, until 1903, when he was placed on the General Staff. His second period of service in the Philippines was as chief of staff of the Department of Visayan, and as chief of staff at Manila. Since 1904 he has been in Washington, most of the time, with important duties at the army and also at the navy college. He became a brigadier-general in 1915, with service on the General Staff, and since that time has been in charge of the Militia Bureau, and to him, perhaps, more than to any other man, has been due the skillful transfer of the militia to the federal army ranks with a minimum of friction and of mistakes. Now, as a reward for his services, he has the honor of leading the first division of the new troops across the ocean, and into training at home and abroad. Men from 26 states will be in the ranks.

Arlene P. Munn-Hecht, a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, who also has a Johns Hopkins degree, and who for some time has been a lecturer on law to the women of New York University, has been selected to be the first dean of women in that institution. Her duties will be both administrative and social, and she will have general charge of conservation of the highest interests of the rapidly increasing number of women who are studying in the institution. With the war, the number of women registering to obtain vocational training that will fit them to take positions surrendered by men has increased.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett's election as chairman of the Irish Convention in Dublin gave much satisfaction to his many friends, both in and out of Ireland. No more worthy or representative Irishman could have been found for the task. His work in cooperative farming, and in the formation of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, has not only associated him closely with the life of the Irish people, but has brought him world-wide celebrity. As a young man, Sir Horace Plunkett had a ranch in one of the western states of America. He is almost as well known in American society as he is in Irish, and numbers many of the leading American public men among his friends. Every year Sir Horace visits the United States, and he probably owes much to the encouragement and support his friends across the Atlantic have given him. Sir Horace is an Irishman who thoroughly understands his own country, and the soundness



Examples of Arabian postal issues

of his schemes for the betterment of Ireland have been amply proved by their success in the face of all opposition. His clear understanding of the importance of the economic situation, and his wise counsels have placed Irish agriculture in a highly prosperous position. It was owing to his untiring labors that the present Department of Agriculture in Ireland was formed. In 1894 Sir Horace Plunkett founded the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, which has been the means of increasing the wealth of Irish farmers by millions. His unique work was recognized, some years ago, by the gift of a fine old house in Merrion Square, in which the business of the society is now carried on. Sir Horace Plunkett is fully awake to the necessity for the cooperation of women in the work, and this fact led to the formation of the United Irish Women, an organization which works, in conjunction with the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, for the promotion of better general conditions in rural life.

Luther B. Wilson, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, has sailed for France with a large detachment of Y. M. C. A. workers, who are to carry on altruistic work with the American army. He has been active for some months in conserving this movement and in organizing it on the American side. Now he goes to the front to see what the needs of the work there are, and how the work at home and on the firing lines may be adjusted. Bishop Wilson is a Baltimorean, educated at Dickinson College, whose entrance on the ministry dates back to 1878, and whose rise to the bishopric was relatively rapid. His activities have been mainly in the Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia regions, but of late years, since he was made a bishop in 1904, he has cooperated so heartily and effectively in some of the larger national temperance, religious, and educational movements that he is getting to have more than a sectional reputation. He is an orator of considerable power, and an administrator of more than usual capacity.

VAGRANTS SENT TO LOUISIANA FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
BATON ROUGE, La.—As the result of the first meeting of the State Council of Defense here yesterday, all police officers began a State-wide roundup of vagrants and men without visible means of support, and the courts sentenced them immediately to serve terms on farms.

All these men will be paid regular farm wages and board, but they must work diligently for the time of the sentence, to replace men drafted for war.

According to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Harry D. Wilson, there are several thousand such idlers in the State, all of whom will be put to work unless they flee Louisiana. The special session of the State Legislature last month failed to pass a vagrancy law presented by Governor Pleasant, but the defense council's powers are so great that it can enforce its orders for the roundup of idlers as a necessary war measure.

HOLLAND TO TAKE ALL EXPORT TRADE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—The Uruguayan consul at Amsterdam has reported to his Government that the Dutch Government intends to monopolize the entire export trade of Holland. He adds that for that purpose an association is being formed to be known as the National Society of Exporters, constituted by the representatives of all branches of commerce and industry in the country. The Government will appoint some of the members of the executive committee of the association. The association will purchase the goods which are to be exported, sell them abroad and deposit the profits in the national treasury.

PAPER SUSPENDED TO PLEASE GERMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department is informed officially that the suppression of the Swiss newspaper, the Freie Zeitung, announced Monday, was brought about by a complaint made by the German Embassy in Switzerland.

STAMPS OF ARABIA OF INTEREST NOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In view of the profound significance of the revolt from Turkish rule of the region of Arabia, in which are situated the cities of Mecca and Medina, the stamps issued in the new kingdom are especially interesting. Quite apart from any importance they may have as regarded from this point of view, and apart also from the special point of view of the philatelist, the stamps are interesting as presenting fine specimens of Muhammadan design. They are the product, as far as the actual printing is concerned, of a British Government department in Cairo.

I. W. W. CALL FOR STRIKE SENT OUT

SPOKANE, Wash.—A general strike is to be called in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, according to a statement made by James Rowan, district secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, unless certain demands are granted. The strike call, addressed to agricultural and construction workers, demands the release of all I. W. W. members now in custody, a no-hour day in the harvest fields, no discrimination against the organization and freedom for the various locals to conduct business without interference. The call recites that "for the last few weeks a systematic persecution has been carried on against our members. Halls have been closed, our members arrested by hundreds and thrown into jail and held there without trial and without any charges being preferred against them. The treatment accorded our fellow workers in these places is nothing short of barbarous."

LYNN SITUATION TO BE INVESTIGATED

The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, or some member of it deputed to act for the entire commission, will visit Lynn early next week for the purpose of learning the reasons why the negotiations between the shoe manufacturers and their employees failed. At the offices of the board in the State House it was stated today that the conference would probably be called for Monday, but the commissioners are willing to consult the convenience of the parties and to arrange for a later date, providing it is not postponed too long. George W. Gage, secretary of the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association, and all the members of the joint council of the shoe workers' unions will be summoned to appear and the board will carry with it all the authority conceded by the law to compel the attendance of witnesses.

NO WORD AMERICANS HAVE BEEN WOUNDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following announcement was made today: "The War Department has authorized the statement to the Committee on Public Information that no information has been received here concerning the wounding of any American soldiers or of the arrival of wounded at any English or other port, or of any battle, accident or disaster in which American soldiers might have been injured. In all cases such information will be given to the public as soon as possible."

EXEMPTION ASKED FOR POLICEMEN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Police Commissioner Woods today received a letter from Governor Whitman advising him to claim exemption for New York policemen. The Governor said he had written President Wilson urging that all policemen in cities of 2,000,000 or over be exempt. This, the Governor said, was necessary because the police in big cities required special training and were especially needed at home now.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SECRETARY CHOSEN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Walter S. Cowling, boy scout executive in this city, is to become secretary of Boston University. It was announced today. Cowling has been in his present position three years and prior to assuming it was engaged in school and Y. M. C. A. physical educational work.

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BY OTHER EDITORS

As to Who Should Serve—
RENO (Nevada) GAZETTE—It is scarcely enough to notify resident foreigners that they may serve in the American army if their names are on the draft list and that their service will be appreciated, as Washington has done. Washington does not yet catch the point of view of the American people, although it is very clear. The idea that Americans must go and fight while foreigners are permitted to stay and gain the benefits that will come from reduced working material at home grates unpleasantly. If a foreigner has lived here for years and has earned his living here, perhaps made his fortune, these Americans feel that he should serve in the American army and, if not in the American army, then in the army of the country to which he is willing to yield allegiance. He should not be allowed to escape service of some sort.

Coal Bills and the War
CHICAGO JOURNAL—It is when the coal famine is considered in the national light that its dimensions show up to the best advantage. The State Defense Council estimates that the coal barons of Illinois make \$1.95 excess profits on every ton of coal they produce and sell. It is not likely that the profiteers of this State are more greedy or more successful than those from other states. The chances are that the graft in this industry is pretty evenly distributed. The United States will produce this year about 750,000,000 tons of coal. Therefore—The "excess profits," otherwise the gouge, which the coal barons expect to take out of the American people this year will come to \$1,482,500,000. This is 50 per cent more than the national debt of the United States at the opening of the war. Will the American people stand for such a swindle? Not when they learn the facts. The days of unrestricted profiteering, not to say piracy, came to an end on April 6. Magnates who have overlooked that fact had better recall it while there is time.

Nation's Response
NEW YORK TIMES—Not in any war in which the United States has ever been engaged has there been such a response to the call to arms as in this one. Those misguided folks who are still occasionally to be found talking about "apathy" and about the need for "arousing the people to a realization of the war" seem to owe their delusion to the lack of that burrhead sort of atmosphere which they somehow regard as necessary. There are 800,000 men and more now bearing arms. The draft will add 687,000 more, bringing the number up to nearly 1,500,000, and their mobilization will take place from Sept. 1 to Sept. 5. It is only four months since this peaceful and unprepared nation was forced into the war. In that time it has floated and oversubscribed a war loan of \$2,000,000,000. It is a record unsurpassed by any nation, a record which this nation never reached in any of its other wars.

ADMIRAL BOWLES TO AID NAVAL PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Former Admiral F. T. Bowles and Chief Constructor Eli T. Snow of the navy have been named special assistants to Rear Admiral Capps, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Admiral Bowles will direct the work of speeding up construction on ships building in American yards taken by the Fleet Corporation last week. Constructor Snow will act as his associate.

NEW OFFICERS ARE ASSIGNED TO FRANCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than 2000 graduates from the first series of officers' training camps have been assigned to go to France. They will receive further intensive training there. The assignments are from all camps, and other assignments probably will be made later.

STUDENT EXEMPTION ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Miss.—President W. H. Smith of Mississippi A. and M. College has sent letters to exemption boards of the State asking that the students of this school be exempted and allowed more training for larger service. These letters were based upon a communication from P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education for the United States, who, with the authority of the War Department, asked the heads of many schools to take this step.

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Safety

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Out upon the ocean the great ship
rides in state,
And she carries in her bosom those
that I have called my own,
And the sea grows wide between us,
and the subtle perils wait,
And I waken from my slumber, dark
the night and tempest's moan.
God of all I look to Thee
For the safety of the land, and the
safety of the sea.

Out upon the ocean the great ship
onward sails,
And all the heart of me she carries
with her load;
But gone are the perils, and quelled
are the gales,
And bright are the stars o'er the
watery road.

God of all I trust in Thee
For the safety of the land, and the
safety of the sea.

God of all, and All-in-all, no law but
Thine in all the sea,
God of all, and All-in-all, no law but
Thine in all the land;
In all of earth and sea and sky the
truth shall make us free.—
Omnipotent, omniscient, omnipresent
is Thy hand.

In Thee, forever Thee,
Is the safety of the land, and the
safety of the sea.

The Water Iris

The water iris is remarkable among flowers as having been chosen by the kings of France to decorate their shields and banners, for in the Middle Ages it was called the lily. This, at least, is the more probable view, considering the form and color of the flower, though the popular belief is that the large white lily is the royal flower of the Bourbons. But the white lily bears no resemblance to the fleur-de-lis, whereas the water iris curves out its petals in such a way as to produce a very striking likeness to the heraldic flower. Besides this, the fleur-de-lis is or in heraldry, and without attaching too much importance to the choice of the metal, one cannot but think it likely that a sovereign who had felt pleased with the white lily would have preserved the record of its whiteness by blazoning it argent. For my part, I feel no doubt about the matter, and the golden flowers of the water iris have, for me, associations with history as well as landscape.—Philip Gilbert Hamerton.

Thistledown

Set loose from summer's churlish hand,
All day they pass my door;
White voyagers to no man's land,
To ports without a shore.
—Lisette Woodworth Reese.

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"This is only as it should be, I thought, when, reading the letters of John Adams, I came upon his description of the road to Kensington and beyond, 'straight as the streets of Philadelphia, on each side beautiful rows of trees, buttonwoods, oaks, walnuts, cherries and willows.' In our time scarcely a road out of Philadelphia is without the same beautiful rows, if not the same variety of trees, and while much of the open country it ran through in John Adams' day has been built up with town and suburban houses, the trees still line it on every side. Everybody knows the beauty of the leafy roads of the Main Line, quite a correct thing to know, the Main Line being the refuge of the Philadelphian

pushed out of 'Chestnut, Walnut, Spruce and Pine' by business."

"But the Main Line has not the monopoly of suburban beauty, though it may of suburban fashion. The main street of Germantown, with its peaceful old gray stone houses and great overshadowing trees has no rival, and I have seen as commonplace a street as Walnut, in West Philadelphia, its uninteresting houses screened behind the long lines of trees, become in the golden light of a summer afternoon as stately an avenue as any at Versailles or St. Germain."

"Not only the trees but the past went with us to Germantown. Has any other American suburb so many old houses to boast? Stenton, the Chew House, the Johnson House, the Morris House, the Wistar House, Wyck—are there any other colonial houses with nobler interiors, stater furniture, sweeter gardens? I recall the pillared hall of Chew House, the finely proportioned entrance and stairway of Stenton, the garden of Wyck as I last saw it—rather overgrown, heavy with the perfume of roses and syri-

ga, the June sun low behind the tall trees that stand close to the wall along Walnut Lane—I recall the memories clustering about these historic homes, about every lane and road and path, and I wonder that Germantown is not one of the show places of the world."

"With the exception of Stenton, the old Germantown houses are for use, not for show, still lived in by the families who have lived in them from the beginning, and I love them too well to want to see them overtaken by the fate of sights starred in Baedeker, even while I wonder why they have escaped."

Roncesvalles

"Sitting one day in Pampeluna, which occupies the plain just below the southern and Spanish escarpment of the Pyrenees, I and another remembered," Hilaire Belloc says in "From Hills and the Sea," "that we had all our lives desired to see Roncesvalles."
"The road leads slantwise through the upper valleys of Navarre, crossing by passes the various spurs of the mountains, but each pass higher than the last and less frequented, for each is nearer the main range. As you leave Pampeluna the road grows more and more deserted, and the country through which it cuts more wild."

"So gradual is the ascent and so continual the little coils which have to be surmounted, that a man does not notice how much upward he is being led toward the crest of the ridge. And when he comes at last upon the plateau of Roncesvalles spread before him, he wonders that the chain of the Pyrenees (which here lie out along in cliffs like sharp sunward walls, stretching in a strict perspective to the distant horizon) should seem so low. The reason that this white wall of cliffs seems so low is that the traveler is standing upon the last series of great steps which have led him up toward the frontier, much as the prairies lead one up toward the Rockies in Colorado."

"When he has passed through the very pleasant wood which lies directly beneath the cliffs, and reaches the little village of Roncesvalles itself, he wonders still more that so famous a pass should be so small a thing. The pass from this side is so broad, with so low a saddle of grass, that it seems more like the crossing of the Sussex Downs than the crossing of an awful

range of mountains. It is a rounded gap, up to which there lifts a pretty little wooded combe; and no one could be certain, during the half-hour spent in climbing such a petty summit, that he was, in so climbing, conquering Los Altos, the high Pyrenees."

"But when the summit is reached, then the meaning of the 'Imus Pyreneus,' and the place that passage has taken in history, is comprehended in a moment. One sees at what a height one was in the plain of Roncesvalles, and one sees how the main range dominates the world; for down below one an enormous cleft into the stuff of the mountains falls suddenly and almost sheer, and you see unexpectedly beneath you the approach from France into Spain."

August

I want to wander over pastures still,
Where sheared white sheep and
mild-eyed cattle graze;
To climb the thymy, clover-covered
hill.

To look down on the valley's hot
blue haze;
And on the short brown turf for hours
to lie.

Gazing straight up into the clear,
deep sky.

I want to walk through crisp gold
harvest fields,
Through meadows yellowed by the
To loiter through the cool dim wood,
that yields

Such perfect flowers and quiet so
complete—
The happy woods, where every bud
and leaf

Is full of dreams . . .
—E. Nesbit.

"The Weapons of Our Warfare"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FROM the speeches and writings of statesmen and others in all parts of the world it is becoming more and more evident that the conflict through which humanity is passing is being generally recognized to be the Armageddon of ideas. This statement has, in fact, already become trite. That, however, which is not so generally perceived is that this is not an entirely novel state of things, for some time toward the end of the first century of the Christian era, Paul of Tarsus wrote to the Christians in Ephesus that "we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places," and to the Corinthians he said that "the weapons of our warfare are not carnal."

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 12) Mrs. Eddy writes: "Mortal mind at this period mutely works in the interest of both good and evil in a manner least understood; hence the need of watching, and the danger of yielding to temptation from causes that at former periods in human history were not existent. The action and effects of this so-called human mind in its silent arguments, are yet to be uncovered and summarily dealt with by divine justice." Taking these two statements together, and comparing them with the article called "Ways that are Vain" in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 210), it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that we are faced today with conditions similar in a degree to those which confronted the Apostle and that we must use his weapons if we are to emerge victorious from the battle.

Paul was nothing if not practical, and to have some little knowledge of the state of the world in which he lived is also, probably, to have some idea of how to deal with present-day problems which do not seem to be so very different, for though human experience changes greatly on the surface, fundamentally it remains much the same.

Paul wrote his great series of let-

ters at a time when the Roman civilization had spread the meshes of its net all over Greece and the greater part of Asia Minor, and, by its contact with the ideas it found there, had lost much of its old uprightness and purity, thus declining to the level of the older civilizations. In the first place, the Romans had become extraordinarily rapacious and their immense accumulations of wealth had brought with them the usual accompaniments of luxury, idleness, and superstition. The Greeks, again, with their vivid love of beauty and their philosophic turn of mind, had developed a materialism more refined in its sensuality than any the world has ever seen, and blended with these two main streams of thought, Greek and Roman, was a cult of demonology and magic, common no doubt to all primitive races, but in this case accentuated not only by the physical perfection of the cultivation, but also by the association, through trade and commerce, with the East.

To compare, on a very broad scale, those conditions with some prevailing today, we find many points of similarity.—the immense wealth, the materiality engendered by a philosophy and science based on the evidence of the physical senses, and a religion consisting largely of rites and ceremonies "received by tradition from your fathers." It is not an exaggeration to say that the trinity of modern worship consists of money, the human intellect, and the material body.

The passage in the letter to the Ephesians referred to above, throws a light upon modern conditions which makes it peculiarly applicable to our present needs. "For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world." Compare also with this the third and fourth verses of the second chapter of II Thessalonians where Paul is referring to "the day of Christ," saying, "Let no man deceive you by any means: for that day shall not come, except there come a falling away first, and that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition; who opposeth and exalteth himself above all

that is called God, or that is worshiped, so that he as God sitteth in the temple of God, shewing himself that he is God."

Do not these passages, taken in conjunction with Mrs. Eddy's writings, make it abundantly clear that the rulers of the darkness are not and never have been mere flesh and blood, but that they are hidden mental forces, exercising what is now known as hypnotic influence through the jealousies, hatreds, the lusts of men and of nations?

Not long ago a famous surgeon stated in conversation with a student of Christian Science that in lecturing to his pupils he always instructed them to impart hopeful suggestion to their patients. When it was pointed out to him that if he once admitted the power of suggestion he could not limit its operations to good, but must allow that it would be just as easy to suggest evil to the patient, his attention was arrested and he acknowledged that this must be so, and that in appalling vista of baneful possibilities was thereby opened.

To return to Paul's advice to the Ephesians, he enumerates quite categorically the weapons of our warfare which will be found mighty through God to the abatement of every kind of spiritual wickedness in high places. Truth, righteousness, glad-tidings, faith, and the "sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God," comprised his arsenal, and will be found one day to be the only weapons which have ever done anything permanent toward the peace of mankind. They are really all contained in the last, the word of God, for that word is Truth, that which actually is. This word, demonstrated by Christ Jesus, and scientifically explained by the Discoverer of Christian Science, is the great fact that "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." (Science and Health, p. 488.) The recognition that this is so, necessitates righteousness if the truth is to be made practical; it brings the glad tidings of liberation from sin and sickness, for it is the belief in matter only that originates those evils, and it bases faith on demonstrable understanding.

There are many signs of the times which prove to those with the seeing eye, that this Word of God is already fulfilling Isaiah's prophetic utterance: "So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it."

Spenser's "Shepherd's Calendar"

"In 1579 Spenser published his 'Shepherd's Calendar'—a collection of idyls grouped by the months of the year. The title was an old one borrowed from an old French book," writes T. R. Glover. "The idyls were frankly imitative, but there were new features. The shepherds were no longer all Damon and Meliboeus. Cuddie and Hobnol, Willye and Perigot appear, and they talk a rustic English—Lancashire English, some say, though others say they are Chaucer's words. Spenser himself is slightly disguised as Colin Clout—a name borrowed from Skelton. The shepherds, in the style familiar in Virgil and in Lycidas, discuss subjects not found in Theocritus—the church, for instance. . . . Two of the tales are full of gentle humor—'The Oak and the Briar,' and 'The Fox and the Kid.' But the main thing is that here is real Eng-

lish poetry again—the native music of the language used by a poet, moving with freedom among beautiful words and beautiful thoughts. It was a book that reached Milton's heart, and influenced his poetry in more ways than one. There were the bishops—'Those our admired Spenser inveighs against, not without some prestige of these reforming times'; but the beauty of the rhythm and language is a more enduring service than the denunciation of prelates, and to this Milton was no less sensitive.

"English readers were quick to recognize that they had a new poet among them. 'The Shepherd's Calendar' hath much poetry in his Eglogues," wrote Sidney. "Sorry I am," wrote another critic in 1586, "I cannot find none other with whom I might couple him in his rare gift of poetry."

Fair Day in a Russian Village

"The village of Komarevo, because of its size, the beauty of some of the buildings and the wealth of some five or six of its inhabitants, was more important than many a provincial town," wrote Dimitry Gregorovich in "The Fishermen." It belonged to the descendants of a favorite nobleman of Catherine the Great. Some twenty years before the date of which we are writing, the peasants of Komarevo had obtained their release from serfdom by paying the landowner some half a million rubles. Half a million is not a trifling sum, of course, but taking into account the size and the great value of the estate, the people of Komarevo had shown not only wisdom but also much business acumen. It has been said—and rightly—that "a dozen peasants are equal to the smartest business men and the cleverest diplomatist."

"However, there is no need to dwell further on Komarevo, as it enters our narrative but very slightly. It is enough to say that in the course of the past twenty years several of its inhabitants had made big fortunes, and that some of these dealt in timber on a large scale, while others rented considerable areas of rich meadow land, and then sold their summer yield of hay to Moscow. Others, again, rented the fishing rights of the great lake and of a portion of the river, and built up a large and profitable fishing business. Then, too, some of them had entered the cotton industry. Among the eighteen hundred inhabitants of Komarevo, there were of course a large number of poor people, but they were in the minority. The rich inhabitants gave well-paid employment to nearly the whole of the village. Thousands of cotton looms were constantly working at Komarevo; the dye works, the combing mills, the drying sheds gave employment to others. No one wore lappi (best shoes) at Komarevo, but many pairs of fine leather top boots, samovars, red shirts and concertinas were to be seen, especially the latter, since Toulia, where the concertinas were made, was quite near. It was a busy village, as indeed are most of the villages situated near the big navigable rivers.

"But Komarevo had still another advantage, and that was its situation at the junction of two main roads: one leading to Kolomna, and the other to Moscow. A fair was held at Komarevo every year on the village feast day. People from a dozen surrounding villages would visit it on these occasions, but you could always distinguish the folk of Komarevo by their bright colored shirts and also the shining brass combs hanging from the belts of the young fellows, the fine blue smocks of the middle-aged men, and the silk blouses and cloth coats lined with hare skin worn by the women of Komarevo."

"A wandering crowd of some four thousand people, moving about and shouting between the rows of several hundred carts. An unbearable noise and glitter! One can neither shade one's eyes nor cover one's ears! The Komarevo fairs are of no great importance from a commercial point of view. The people are wealthy, commercial, thrifty, and for that very reason the wares brought here are of a 'going' kind—that is, having a sure sale. But we cannot possibly penetrate through that crowd and see exactly what is contained in the carts. There is but one thing to be done—to climb on to the nearest cart or to clamber on to a roof. Amidst the dark sea of heads, the eye is immediately caught by the yellow and other brightly colored shawls glistening in the sunlight. The women and girls generally stand about in groups, looking from a distance like islands overgrown with peonies, poppies, and celandines. From the center of these groups there stood out either a linen tent stretched askew on poles, or a nimble, chaffering moujik standing on his cart."

"The multicolored shawls of the women mingle with the blue, green, and black caps of the men. These caps seem to bob up and down every now and then as if at a given signal—a signal given suddenly by the hand throwing up a coin: it is a game of heads and tails. . . . Among this multicolored crowd can be seen both poor peasants with ragged caps and real dandies in silk caps with peacock's feathers in them. Every one seems to be walking about without any definite purpose, pushing here and elbowing there. Sometimes a crush is created out of pure fun. Singing,

loud conversation, the strains of concertinas, desperate shrieks of women suddenly crushed in the crowd, never cease. The pandemonium is quite indescribable."—Translated from the Russian.

Prevailing Tints in New England

I do not know that any of our naturalists or artists have written of the harmony between the prevailing tints of a New England landscape at different times of the year and of the insect world at the same season. Our common butterflies, which nature has been at such pains to adorn, show a shifting panorama of form and color from early spring to the time of frost.

First, in the somber, leafless woods, come the various dusky wings, brown and black, tripping softly in and out among the gray rocks and over the dry fields and the dark pools of melting snow, or sunning themselves on dry sticks athwart the sun. Hard upon these in the time of early hepaticas and violets, and frequenting the spots loved by them, follow the little blue butterflies, scarcely larger than the flowers. Then as spring fairly bursts upon us with its fresh and varied hues, come crowds of queenly swallow-tails, lustrous with metallic gleam, or striped and belted with gay colors, and the banded and spotted purples that court the quiet forest road, and the brink of the mountain brook; the soft, white butterflies that look too pure for earth, less retiring than the last, float about our gardens, . . . while the brisk little tawny and black skippers everywhere bustle and whisk about.

Summer, with blazing sun and diversified blossoms, brings us the coppers, and all that dappled band of fritillaries and angle-wings, blocked in red and black above, and often variegated by odd dashes and spots of burnished silver, or by peacock eyes beneath. How they crowd about the spreading thistle blossoms, or on the many-colored umbels of the milkweed, and fan themselves with content at their sweet lot.—Samuel E. Scudder.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, AUG. 16, 1917

EDITORIALS

As One Ally to Another

THE Japanese mission to the United States has arrived simultaneously with the news of the Chinese declaration of war against the Central Powers. The situation so created is a somewhat curious one. The visit of the Japanese envoys was undertaken largely, indeed mainly, with a view to inducing the United States to consent to the exercise of a free hand, by Tokio, in China. Speaking as one ally to another, that is to say, it was the intention of Japan to have appealed to the United States for a benevolent attitude towards her schemes in the Far East, in the degree in which they affected a third party. Now, suddenly, at the very moment of Viscount Ishii's arrival, China inconsiderately declares war herself, and is placed in the position of being able to appeal, as one ally to another, to the United States, to assist her in maintaining the integrity of her dominions against a third party.

Speaking as one ally to another, there are a good many questions which the United States will find it necessary to put to Viscount Ishii before their conferences come to an end. For one thing the United States is, for more reasons than one, particularly interested in the maintenance of "the Open Door"; and, for another thing, the United States, like some other countries, is not particularly impressed by the part that the Japanese ally has so far taken in the war. To take the last, and the least important question, first, it has to be remembered that Japan is essentially the belligerent, in the present war, who has succeeded in making it pay rather than otherwise. The arsenals, the shipyards, the munition plants of the other belligerents have been employed, night and day, in making munitions for themselves, and even then they have had to buy munitions elsewhere. This hardly can be pretended to have been the case with Japan. The amount of munitions expended by Japan has so far been practically a negligible quantity. Though, indeed, the workshops of Japan have been working overtime, it has not been to produce matériel for their own service, but largely for Russia. As a consequence Japan has made huge profits out of matériel during the war, and not a single soldier of hers has been employed, except for the few weeks of the siege of Kiao Chau, and hardly a turret has been fired by her fleet. Now the occupation of Kiao Chau is an incident which Japan will find it necessary to explain before the war comes to an end, as is also that of the Caroline Islands. The Caroline Islands, Japan claims to have occupied by an agreement with the British to save them sending troops and ships there. The fortress of Kiao Chau was taken, after a short siege, from the Germans, but it was not German property that Japan seized upon that occasion, but an integral portion of the Chinese Empire.

Thus, it may be said, to adapt a well known saying, in the discussion of Japanese politics, that all roads lead to China. That is the discovery which Mr. Lansing and Viscount Ishii will make before they have been very long seated at the same table. There is very little to be gained by beating about the bush. Japan has practically taken possession of Manchuria by a process of peaceful permeation. Is she to be allowed to stop there, and so begin the disintegration of the Chinese Empire, or is it to be intimated to her, quite plainly, that Manchuria is Chinese territory? It must not be forgotten that the revolution in Russia has wrought a tremendous change in the politics of the Far East. It is no secret that the British Government has no desire whatever to entangle itself in Thibet, but it is equally no secret that the British Government has always realized that it could not sit quiet, in India, and see Thibet passing under the rule of the Tsar. Similarly there was some excuse for the anxiety of Japan when she saw the Cossack beginning to appear in Outer Mongolia, and to press slowly towards Inner Mongolia and the coast. Now, however, that everything has changed in Russia, and that Russia no longer possesses a government intent upon sweeping up territory, as the walrus and the carpenter swallowed the oysters, there is no necessity at all for the same anxiety, on the part of Tokio, that there was before the revolution. In short, with Russia content to permit China to administer her own territory in Mongolia, there is no reason at all why Japan should not be equally willing to permit her to administer her own territory in Manchuria.

Speaking, then, as one gentleman to another, as the Bishop dryly remarked to the highwayman, in the inn, by the Portsmouth road, there are several little discrepancies, in the policy of Japan, which Viscount Ishii will need to clear up, if he is to leave with the confidence of the Government of the United States. To be quite plain, when the present mission was undertaken, there was every prospect that the Japanese envoy would arrive in Washington able to point to a condition of chaos in China, as a reason why the United States should extend to Tokio an invitation to restore order in Peking. The ineffable Chang Hsun had, at that time, emerged from his railway carriage on the Tientsin-Pukow line, and was playfully assuring the President of China of the protection of the army of brigands, which he had brought with him, to insure law and order in the capital, and to make quite certain that the republican troops did not give way to looting.

Now it is not an absolutely assured fact that there was no connection between the contemplated mission to Washington, and the sudden and ardent anxiety for the stability of republican rule in Peking, exhibited by Chang Hsun. On the contrary there was that distinctly compromising visit of one of the principal officers of the Japanese army to Chang Hsun, in the railway siding, and there was simultaneously that Japanese tour of inspection of the Chinese arsenals, all brought about, apparently, by a purely philanthropic anxiety on the part of Japan to be of use to the Chinese Government. If only Chang Hsun could have maintained order, in Peking, in his own

peculiar way, the sort of order he exhibited in the peaceful sack of Nanking, the Japanese mission might certainly have arrived in Washington at a moment when it would have been possible to have declared, with the exact veracity of General Sebastiani, that quiet reigned in Warsaw, otherwise Peking.

The Japanese people are, however, one of the allied nations in the present world struggle. They must therefore not forget that the last thing that struggle was undertaken to countenance was aggression upon another country. The freedom of Belgium, the freedom of Poland, the freedom of Rumania, and the freedom of Serbia, in the west, are promises which the people of the allied countries have written into a bond, made in the name of Principle. It is, therefore, perfectly impossible that they can countenance in the Far East the disintegration of a great empire because it is weak, by a smaller nation because it is strong. That, it is tolerably certain, must be the reply of the people of America to any proposal for a peaceable permeation of Manchuria first and China after, no matter how specious may be the arguments employed to prove that it is in the interests of law, of order, or of necessity. That is, speaking as one ally to another.

Rumor the Traveler

THE ingenious stories put into circulation by the enemies of the Allies, in different parts of the world, are so many and so various that it is difficult to keep track of them. Some of them are, however, of course, more venomously foolish than others, and as these are apt to deceive the unwary, it is perhaps as well immediately to expose them, before they can accomplish the harm intended.

Such a story is that which has been industriously circulated, in some parts of the United States, to the effect that the British military authorities are retaining at home a huge standing army, sometimes put as high as three millions of men, and that until these have been placed in the field no United States troops should be sent to France. Such a statement is so utterly silly, on the face of it, that it should not require contradiction. A very mild effort of arithmetic ought to be sufficient to convince anybody of the nonsense of it. England is, of course, the training ground for the British armies which are ultimately sent to the front. But the population of the United Kingdom was estimated just before the war at forty-six millions. If this number is cut in two to delete the women, who, of course, are in the majority, and if from the balance be subtracted the children and those outside the military age, to say nothing of the enormous numbers compulsorily retained in the munition factories, coal mines, railways, and other such services, to say nothing of the navy and the carrying trade, it must be obvious that an army of about five million men is the utmost that could be recruited.

The war has now been going on for three years. During that time the British Empire has sent a considerable army into Mesopotamia; a considerable army into Egypt and to Palestine; and a considerable army to Gallipoli, the remnants of which were afterwards transferred to Salonika, where they have been largely strengthened by new battalions from England, in order to bring them up to their present strength. In addition to this, Great Britain has sent an enormous army to France, and has practically taken over the line from the English Channel to St. Quentin, or a huge stretch of the entire front. When the armies holding this line are calculated in connection with the others, and when from the sum total of available men there are deducted the terrible lists of killed and wounded during the three years that have passed, the ludicrousness of the charge that there are three millions, or anything approaching three millions of men, left in England, who are available for the front, is exposed in its native maliciousness, though, of course, that will not prevent it from being said, or repeated, or believed by anybody who desires to do so.

The simple fact is that England, trusting to her fleet for her own protection, has largely denuded her coasts of troops in order that every man available may be sent to the actual firing line. A certain number of men have to be retained as a nucleus of a defending army and to stiffen, in an emergency, the battalions of recruits who are steadily being drilled to reinforce the armies on the Continent. At the same time, supposing that England, who has sent millions of men to the front, and whose casualty lists are the most complete answer, by reason of the mere proportion they reveal of troops employed, to fabricated stories such as the one under review, were to retain a large army at home, for defensive purposes, would it be a legitimate argument that until the last man had been sent to the front, the United States should not put any soldiers in the field?

It need not be said that no responsible citizen in the United States has ever put forward such a plea, but it has been put forward, with systematic ingenuity, by those whose one desire is to keep the United States troops out of Europe, and, incidentally, to cause any bad blood that might be possible between the people of the United Kingdom and the people of the United States. Such an assumption, however, no matter how devoutly it may be wished for, by the enemies of the Allies and the sympathizers of the Central Powers, is likely to remain in the stage of being wished for. One of the most awkward things to overcome in this world is the truth, no matter how ingenious you may be in your efforts to pervert it, and this, in spite of the fact that, as a certain adapter of Virgil has declared, "Rumor is a great traveler."

Senator Reed on the Food Control Act

UNITED STATES SENATOR REED, who, long since, decided to associate himself with the little group of obstructionists in the Upper House of Congress, is far from being reconciled to the Food Control Act, which he vainly strove to defeat. Especially irascible is he with respect to the man chosen by the President to administer that act. Nothing that Mr. Hoover has ever done, nothing that he ever pledged himself to do, or gave promise of accomplishing, has been pleasing to the junior Sena-

tor from Missouri. At the present time he is filled with misgivings with regard to Mr. Hoover's "will." On Monday the Senator recalled, in the course of a speech, how he predicted, when the Food Control Bill was pending, that, under the provisions of the proposed law, the price of wheat would be subject to Mr. Hoover's "will," and that in the end there would be no wheat market left—only Mr. Hoover's market.

By the foolish, arbitrary, and undemocratic decision of an overwhelming majority in each House of Congress, and by the equally foolish, arbitrary, and undemocratic conduct of the President, if we are to take Senator Reed's words for it, the wheat crop of the United States has been placed in the hands of one man, and made subject to his "will." "That means," explains the Senator, "that 104,000,000 people can have only as much wheat to eat as Mr. Hoover sees fit to give them; that means that Mr. Hoover can send out of this country as much of this wheat, which he controls, as he desires—can send out so much that there will not be enough left to feed the American people." And to this the speaker added the following prediction:

I now make a statement that I believe to be true, and upon which I am willing to hazard whatever reputation I have for judgment, that this food administration will be run by this gentleman, who lived in England all his grown-up life, whose house and whose home are in England, whose business associates are Englishmen, in the interest of England.

Henceforth, Senator Reed's fond wish will naturally be that Mr. Hoover's administration of the Food Control Act shall justify this prediction. If Mr. Hoover only does what Senator Reed wishes him to do, then, indeed, will the gentleman from Missouri be regarded as a prophet not without honor in his own country.

But what nonsense Senator Reed is talking! Cannot he be led to see, if only to save the reputation for judgment which he is so easily tempted to hazard on a foolish prediction, that Mr. Hoover's "will" could go no farther than his own wish if it should run counter to the sentiment and expectation of the nation? It is hardly possible that, in his calmer moments, Senator Reed believes that Mr. Hoover, or any other man in the United States, could long set his will against the will of the American people.

Nobody knows better than the man chosen to administer the Food Control Act that he can hope to administer it successfully only so long as he administers it intelligently, impartially, and honestly; and nobody knows better than he what is due to his country, to his country's allies, and to humanity in the administration of his sacred trust.

The College Park

THOSE who are familiar with Dublin, who have lived for any length of time in the city, or in any one of its beautiful suburbs, can hardly fail to recognize the sense of family life which pervades all its activities. Dublin does not duplicate its amenities. It has one great municipal playground, the Phoenix; one street which is, above all others, the "glass of fashion," Grafton Street; one wonderful thoroughfare, Sackville Street; and it has one rendezvous, visited on occasion, by almost everybody, namely, the College Park. Everybody in Dublin has been to the College Park at some time or other, and even if they do not attend the great function of the College Races which marks the close of the Trinity term in June, they surely read the account of it in the evening papers.

The Trinity man, the world over, will have grateful recollections of the park. He will remember many summer days, when lectures, for the time being, done with, he disposed himself at large under the trees on the Nassau Street side or on one of the many little wooden benches which stand under the shadow of the library. He will remember watching the men practicing at the nets, whilst gardeners at several points on the vast greensward cut the grass, leaving behind them the sprayer which sent long jets of water up into the sunlight. And then if his vantage point was the eastern end, away towards the Lincoln Gate, he will remember, as he looked along the full length of the green oval, how white seemed the walls of the Engineering School, and, beyond that, the great bulk of the library; how the chimneys of the Provost's House showed up amongst the trees, beyond the Fellows' Garden, and how almost the only indication of the great city outside was the strange mottled spire of St. Andrews, shooting up suddenly into the blue sky, above a broad belt of waving green. And all the time could be heard the whirr of the lawn mowers, stopping suddenly and beginning as suddenly; whilst the sound of voices and the steady tap of the bat on the ball came from the cricket pitches away near the gate leading into Liberty Square.

The day of days in the College Park, however, was the day of the College Races, in the first week in June, that most wonderful of all times to be in Dublin and in the College Park, when the green of the trees is fresh and radiant, when the hawthorn is blazing red and pink, in wild profusion over the tiny daisies showing up through the velvety grass, and every bush that should be tended has been tended to the full. It is a day, of course, when Trinity keeps open house; a day when caps and gowns are laid aside and, from the youngest junior freshman to the most distinguished senior sophister, or candidate bachelor, or bachelor, Trinity garbs itself in the "latest thing on Grafton Street," and, with all kinds of womenkind, mothers and aunts and sisters and cousins, and other men's sisters and cousins, gets it to the park. It is the one day in all the year when the academic seems entirely locked up and out of the way. At commencements, there are many, gay dresses about, but then they have much ado to hold their own with the scarlet of the doctors' gowns and the greens, the reds, the blues, and the sheepskins of the various hoods; whilst black gowns and mortar boards, with or without tassels, are everywhere. On the day of the races there are no gowns and no mortar boards and "no nothing that even hints at learning." The crowd that throngs the stands round the green oval of the park is very much a holiday crowd, and one goes

away with a confused recollection of bands and sunlight, green trees and green grass, and programs, of pencils lost and found and borrowed, of record throws and record jumps, and of having met every one one ever knew without one single solitary exception. Of course, that was in the days before the war. It will be a very quiet park that the delegates to the Irish Convention will visit, every now and again, in the intervals of their momentous deliberations in Regent House. Many of them, however, are Trinity men, and for such, as they walk beneath its trees, the park must often surely be "peopled anew."

Notes and Comments

THE schoolboy mind is sometimes disconcerting in its directness, but probably it never showed its contempt for what Mr. Weller might have termed "trimmings" more drastically than in the story told by the master of Balliol of a modern schoolboy who gave a plain answer to a plain question. Asked "What would King Alfred think of Home Rule if he were alive today?" he replied, promptly, "If King Alfred were alive today he would be too old to take any interest in politics."

DETECTIVES, hot upon the trail of a German secret agent, in New York, the other day, saw him enter a building, on Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, with a fair, and to emerge, a little later, with a dark, complexion. He had dyed his hair and his mustache in the interval, but he had neglected to change his features and his clothes. How very characteristic of a certain brand of efficiency!

THERE is still a strong disposition in certain parts of England to take note of a customer's circumstances, and make charge accordingly. Hence this plaint: "My wife bought from our greengrocer a particularly fine cabbage for which she paid 6d. Visiting a friend who lives in a much larger house, she found that an almost precisely similar cabbage had cost that lady 9d. Before the day was over, our charwoman, who lives in a cottage in the village, observed the vegetable, and said she had bought one, just about the same size, for 3d. 'An awful price for a cabbage,' as she remarked."

THE tourist who has long intended some time to "see America first" will have to begin soon if he expects to see more than very small portions of what was once the Great American Desert. Nevada, which has been called the last of the desert States, will this year, according to Charles A. Norcross, director of the agricultural extension division of the Nevada University, produce more than \$37,000,000 worth of foods, feeds, live stock, and wool, and, unless the mineral production of the State exceeds that of 1916, this output will be exceeded in value in 1917, for the first time, by that of the products of the field and ranch. The "frontier" is being pushed, by degrees, into the Pacific Ocean.

AN INTERESTING Scotch custom is recalled by a writer who, in a letter to the press, comments on a statement by Mr. Churchill, in his speech at Dundee, some little time ago. Mr. Churchill was emphasizing the nonparty character of the gathering. "This is no time," he said, "for party politics. The Lord Provost has shown that by his presence here today." It is, however, a well-known custom, in Scotland, for the Provost to be invited to take the chair at important political gatherings, no matter what his own political views may be. Both Lord Morley and Mr. Asquith, as well as many other noted Liberal statesmen, have frequently had a strong Tory as their chairman. One cannot help wondering what the effect would be if such an experiment were tried in Ireland.

UNITED STATES SENATOR PHILANDER C. KNOX, of Pennsylvania, formerly Secretary of State, is not, it appears, the author of the limerick, "A canner exceedingly canny, one morning exclaimed to his granny: A canner can can anything that he can, but a canner can't can a can, can he?" But he is openly charged with sending it to Secretary Houston, who, as everybody knows, is at present seriously involved in the fruit and vegetable canning campaign, and, therefore, should be protected against all such distracting influences.

THE fortieth anniversary of the making of the first phonograph has just been observed at Orange, N. J., by the presentation of a gold medal to Thomas A. Edison. The first talking machine was made to say "Mary had a little lamb." Since then phonographs have been made to say many other things. The pleasant occasion at Orange, however, shows that while people can remember, they can also forget, or, at least, try.

A MIDDLE WESTERN woman in the United States who had commissioned a real estate dealer to be on the lookout for a dwelling of moderate size and price, is said to have written to him, recently, to go to no further trouble about it, since her husband had purchased an automobile, and they no longer needed a home. This incident will go far toward explaining why so many people who, formerly, were invariably in, are now invariably out.

NEW YORK hotel proprietors and managers are struggling with the problem of providing for the United States national army 1000 thoroughly competent cooks. Should they find them, the hotel men will be subjected to a temptation little appreciated, perhaps, by the Federal Government.

AN INDICATION as to the thoroughness of the conservation campaign, which is being aided by the United States Government bureaus, is found in a circular recently issued by the Department of Commerce, which describes the methods employed in utilizing used tin cans. Mills have been equipped for reclaiming the component metals and converting them into materials which can again be made useful. The point to be remembered, if one seeks to aid this undertaking, is that tin-can conservation, as usually practiced, is not a part of the present plan. The road to the converting works does not lie by way of the back lot. There seems to be no royal route to patriotism.